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THE Bombay Gazette.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55 195—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
19th Nov.	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th ,,	HIMALAYA	6990	.....	...
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9651
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7859	.....	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th ,,	DELTA	8013	.....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th ,,	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	.....	...
11th ,,	EGYPT	7913	.....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd ,,	* ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7859	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd ,,	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 499 or Rs. 594	Rs. 745 or Rs. 891
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These rates include the Surtax.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

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Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

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BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

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HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
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THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 8
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	,, 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	,, 30
			1911
B. City of Naples	9500	.....	Jan. 11
S. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
B. City of Madrid	7500	.....	,, 17
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	March 17	* ,, 14
C. City of Athens	8100	,, 24	* ,, 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	8400	April 11	...
C. City of York	11000	,, 24	*April 21
S. Merton Hall	6700	.....	,, 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	9500	.....	,, 17
A. Trafford Hall	8000	,, 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of Paris	11080	.....	July 19
C. City of Athens	8100	October 1	...
C. City of York	11030	.....	Nov. 2
C. City of Lahore	9000	.....	,, 10
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	,, 18
C. City of London	11000	.....	,, 24
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	,, 29

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Electric fans free. None fitted in the 2nd Saloon of the City of Manchester nor in "B" Class steamers.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	21st Nov.	11 a.m.	†P D & O M
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	24th Nov.	9 a.m.	via O. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	25th Nov.	6 a.m.*	direct.

†Forebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 24th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Monday, the 21st November, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Landaura," 3,308 tons, on or about the 19th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

18th November, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Dec. 1910.
Armand-Behic	6,385	Gulonnet	22nd Dec. 1910.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	2nd Dec. 1910.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	30th Dec. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL FROM THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th ,,
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, ,,
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. ,,
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th ,, ,,
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March ,,
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, ,,
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April ,,
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th ,, ,,
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May ,,
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, ,,
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	,, 545 ,, 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	,, 864 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice*	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
,, Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Saloon Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
,, Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

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Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

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STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Persia	P. Giurgevich	5895	24th Nov, 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

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Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
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THIS BLUE GEM is the most important precious Stone, discovery of modern times. As the name implies, it is found in Madagascar and has only come upon the market since the opening up of that country by the French authorities. Its colour is a delicate sax-blue, a tint which is very uncommon in Precious Stones.

Owing, it is said, to a curious superstition on the part of the natives, it is difficult to obtain large size Stones of this Pretty Gem, as the large Stones are smashed by them in consequence of a rooted objection to stones of any important size leaving their possession. Being cut in the brilliant form, this Stone possesses the pleasing property of considerably improving in artificial light, showing to considerable advantage, its delicate limpid tint and brilliancy, which makes it exceedingly popular owing to the fact that it can be worn with any costume.

We have just received a supply of these beautiful Gems which we are mounting in Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Motor or Shawl Brooches, Ear-rings and Pendants, and which we are sure will be much appreciated.

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CHOCOLATE CREAMS,	CHOCOLATE IN FANCY BOXES,
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MATHERAN.

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Separate Billiard and Restaurant Saloon for the use of the Hotel-residents and for outsiders. Send for printed list of Rates and Charges, and for Card giving details of size of rooms and verandah of each detached block of building.

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NINE SEASONS
ON ONE PAIR OF
DUNLOP TYRES

Extract from a letter, written on 25th June, 1910, by Mr. C. S. JARVIS, 114, Lambton Road, Raynes Park, S. W.

"The Bicycle was purchased in November, 1901, and the Original Tyres (Dunlop Roadster Covers, 28 × 1½ in.) are running yet. I regret I cannot give you mileage covered, as I have not kept a record. Certainly the Tyres are now approaching final dissolution, but can be made to do a little longer. Apart from actual wear, it is surely wonderful testimony to the splendid material used, as it might have been expected, even if not used, the Tyres would have "perished" by this time. If that is not value extraordinary, I have not come across it.

"I may add I scale some 11 stone 6 lbs., am an ardent cyclist in most weathers, and at times a hard rider."

FIRST IN 1888; FOREMOST EVER SINCE.

GOLFERS! HAVE YOU TRIED THE CHAMPION GOLF BALL,
THE DUNLOP "ORANGE SPOT"
AND THE "JUNIOR?"
THE VERY BEST BALL ON THE MARKET.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.
3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY, & 188C, Mount Road, MADRAS.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS. Price as usual.

Consignments for THE SEASON just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS,	(Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 5.
Do.	(Extra) in 5½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 4.
Do.	(Extra) in 4½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 3-8.
Do.	(Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 3-4.
SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. box		...at Re. 1.
SPANISH FRESH GRAPES in barrels (loose) per lb.		Re. 1.

ITALIAN FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets at Re. 1 per basket.

SPECIAL TERMS will be quoted for Clubs, Messes, Hotels, and the Trades, on written application.

The Public in general are invited to inspect our Stores or apply for our Price List, which will be posted free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "QUEDA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 19th current and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., Agents.

Bombay, 18st November, 1910.

NOTICE.

L. A. MACAULAY DECEASED.

ANY persons having any CLAIMS against the estate of the late LAWRENCE ARCHIBALD MACAULAY, are hereby required to send in their claims to Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, Solicitors for Mrs. Macaulay, the Administratrix, within one calendar month from the date hereof.—Dated this 28th day of October, 1910.

LITTLE & Co., Solicitors for Mrs. Macaulay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WILLIAM JACKS & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO NEW OFFICES AT 5, MURZBAN ROAD.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

CANDIDATES, intending TO JOIN the COLLEGE, during the next year, should submit their applications immediately.

An Entrance Examination for those who have not passed either the School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held on the 4th January, 1911.

Eight Scholarships will be awarded early in January —five by the Director of Agriculture and three by the Principal. The conditions on which Scholarships are awarded as well as conditions on which private students are admitted will be found in the College Rules, a copy of which will be furnished by the Principal, on application.

Replies to applicants will not be sent during the Christmas Holidays.

K. HEWLETT, M. R. C. V. S., Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

Bombay Veterinary College, Parel, 10th November, 1910.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of (1) REVENUE STORES, (2) STATIONERY, and (3) LINSEED and LUBRICATING OILS, for the official year 1st April, 1911 to 31st March, 1912.

Separate Tender forms for each of these classes giving details may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper at the General Offices of the Company, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 1-8-0 per copy.

All covers containing tenders are to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Stores," "Tender for the supply of Stationery" and "Tender for supply of Oils" and sealed and addressed to the Agent, BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY, GARDEN REACH ROAD, Calcutta, in envelopes provided by the Company. (Tenders delivered at the Town Booking office in Dalhousie Square will not be considered)

All Tenders will be opened by the Agent at his office Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th January, 1911.

Notification of acceptance or rejection of Tenders will be made on or about the 7th March, 1911.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order, D. B. CRITCHLEY, Chief Storekeeper.

15th Nov. 1910, Garden Reach, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited superscribed "Tenders for MINERAL AXLE OILS" for the SUPPLY of 1,600 tons of high grade SUMMER MINERAL AXLE OIL to be delivered in seven monthly consignments and 1,320 tons of high grade Winter Mineral Axle Oil to be delivered in five monthly instalments. The contract will be for a period of 12 months commencing from the first day of February, 1911, the first instalment of Summer Oil being delivered by that date and the first instalment of Winter Oil by the first day of September 1911.

2. Tenders must reach the Manager, North-Western Railway, Naulakha by 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 20th December at which place, time and date they will be opened.

3. The Oil to be supplied, must be in accordance with the following specification:—

SUMMER OIL.

Specific Gravity at 60° Fah.....0·890 to 0·920
Viscosity (Redwood) at 140° Fah.. 430 to 500 secs.
Flash Point (close test) ..... Over 380° Fah.
Cold test (setting point) ..... 40° to 44° Fah.

WINTER OIL.

Specific gravity at 60° Fah.... .....0·890 to 0·920
Viscosity (Redwood) at 140° Fah.... 30 to 330 secs.
Flash Point closed test ..... Over 330° Fah.
Cold test setting point ..... 20° to 24° Fah.

4. Form of tender with full particulars of condition of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5, which amount must be remitted with application for tenders. No tenders will be considered unless submitted on this form.

5. If tenderers are not actual manufacturers they must at the time of tendering give the names of the manufactrers of the oils they propose to supply and state where the works are situated.

6. A sum of Rs. 500 must be deposited with the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, whose receipt should be attached to the form of tender. Tenders submitted without such receipt will not be considered.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the the lowest or any tender or part of a tender or to assign any reasons for non-acceptance of a tender and can reject the whole or any part of any tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, dated 7th November 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD., YORK BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "AFRICA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1910, for the works in the construction of SICK BULLOCK HOSPITAL, at Sankli Tank.

2. Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification, and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner, JOSEPH HALL, M. INST.C.E., M.I.MECH. E., &C. Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 17th November, 1910.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

EUROPEAN FOREMAN ENGINEER WANTED

TO take charge of Machines and Fitting Shops of Engineering Works. Salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. Apply Post Box 60, Madras.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Sir SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. E. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownaggar.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Amarsi, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Barlow.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOERABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ZAMBOANGA
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 23,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Subscription list is now open and will be closed on the 30th Nov. 1910.

PROSPECTUS

OF

The Central Provinces Railways Company, Limited.

REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1882.

Under sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

To be constructed and worked on terms made with the Government of India, by which the following concessions are offered:—

1. The free use of land.
2. The working and maintenance of the lines at favourable rates by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
3. The grant, if required, of a rebate up to the whole of the Main Line's nett earnings on interchanged traffic, to make up interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the approved capital expenditure. Profits above 5 per cent. to be shared with the G. I. P. Railway.
4. Permission to pay out of Capital interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum during construction of the lines.
5. A Lease for 30 years, subject to conditions detailed hereafter.

DIRECTORS:

THE HON'BLE MR. H. E. E. PROCTER, Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., Bombay.
RAO BAHADUR DAYABHAI-HURJIVANDAS, late Accountant-General, Baroda State.
SIRDAR LALBHAI DALPATBHAI, Ahmedabad.
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, Esq., Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co., Bombay.
PRANJIVANDAS NARANDAS, Esq., Messrs. Narandas Purshotumdas & Sons, Bombay and Surat.
T. W. BIRKETT, Esq., Bombay.

BANKERS:

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. LITTLE & COMPANY, BOMBAY.

AGENTS:

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & COMPANY, BOMBAY.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:

HOME STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL—Rs. 60,00,000 in shares of Rs. 100 each of which it is proposed to issue now Rs. 50,00,000. Of this Rs. 40,00,000 have already been applied for and will be allotted in full and the balance of Rs. 10,00,000 is now offered for public subscription.

1. The Company is formed to provide funds for the construction of Railways, on the 2 feet 6 inches gauge, with the necessary rolling-stock, from MURTAJAPUR in the Central Provinces on the G. I. P. Main Line to ELLICHPUR, a distance of about 50 miles, and from MURTAJAPUR to YEOTMAL via KARINJA and DARWHA, a distance of about 70 miles.

2. The public will notice with satisfaction the favourable terms granted by the Government of India. The three Feeder Railways in the Bombay Presidency previously sanctioned were on a 4 per cent. basis with only 10 per cent. rebate from the Main Line, but the present concession is on a 5 per cent. basis with a rebate up to the whole of the nett earnings of the Main Line from interchanged traffic.

3. The distance from Murtajapur to Bombay is 386 miles and as the bulk of the exports of the country to be tapped—which consist chiefly of Cotton and Oilseeds—must find their way to the Bombay market, it will at once be seen what a favourable concession has been granted in the rebate up to the whole of the nett earnings of the Main Line from interchanged traffic, which should certainly ensure a return of not less than 5 per cent. to shareholders after the Lines are opened for traffic.

4. Nearly the whole of the country through which the Lines will pass is cultivated. It is a large Cotton-producing district and there are numerous ginning and pressing factories on the proposed routes. The crops are principally Cotton, but Oilseeds and other produce are also grown. The country is well populated and a considerable income is therefore anticipated from coaching traffic.

5. The Lines will pass through a country which will present no great engineering difficulties. Surveys and detailed estimates have not as yet been completed for the whole of the proposed Lines but the cost of construction is estimated approximately at Rs. 45,000 a mile including rolling-stock. From careful estimates that have been made of probable traffic it is anticipated that the nett earnings from the traffic of the Murtajapur-Ellichpur section will give a return of 6 2-3 per cent. on a cost of Rs. 22,50,000 = Rs. 45,000 a mile.

The section between Murtajapur and Karinja (21 miles) has similarly been estimated to give a return of 6 1-2 per cent. on a cost of Rs. 40,000 a mile, allowing 50 per cent. for working expenses. Taking, however, Rs. 45,000 a mile as an outside cost and allowing 45 per cent. for working expenses as has been arranged the nett earnings from this section will be sufficient to return 6 1-4 per cent. on a cost of Rs. 9,45,000 = Rs. 45,000 a mile. Figures are not available for the section between Karinja, Darwha and Yeotmal, but there is no reason to anticipate that the prospects of this section are in any way inferior to the above.

6. The Lines will be constructed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company who will maintain and work them for 45 per cent. of the gross earnings.

7. The Secretary of State for India in Council retains the right to purchase the Lines at the expiry of 30 years from the date on which they are opened for traffic or at subsequent intervals of 10 years subject to the condition that at least one year's previous notice of the intention to purchase has been given. The price payable on purchase is 25 times the average nett annual earnings (excluding payments on account of rebate) during the three years preceding the purchase, subject to a maximum of 120 per cent. and a minimum of 100 per cent. of the Capital expenditure on the Line at time of purchase.

The Secretary of State for India in Council also reserves an option to purchase the Lines at a year's notice in the following special cases:—

(a) When the Government of India consider it desirable that the gauge should be altered.
(b) When it is desired to convert the Lines into Lines of through communication.
(c) When the Government of India desire that the Lines should be extended and the Company is unable or unwilling to supply the necessary Capital for such extension.

In the event of the Lines being purchased under this clause, the price payable is 25 times the average nett earnings (excluding payments on account of rebate) during the three years preceding the purchase, or 115 per cent. of the Capital expenditure on the Line, whichever may be the greater.

8. The G. I. P. Railway have agreed to allow the Company in respect of and at the end of each calendar year, by way of rebate, such a sum, not exceeding in any year the nett earnings (exclusive of earnings derived from the carriage of revenue stores) from traffic interchanged with the Branch Line as shall, together with the nett earnings of the Branch Line, make up an amount equal to interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the actual expenditure charged to the Capital account of the Company. This undertaking is subject to the proviso that, when the nett earnings of the Company, without the assistance of a rebate, suffice to pay interest at a rate exceeding 5 per cent. the surplus shall be divided equally between the G.I.P. Railway and the Branch Company. The payment of rebate will commence at the close of the period during which interest is payable from Capital. Payments on account will, subject to subsequent adjustment, be permissible at the end of each half year. For the purpose of calculating the rebate, the nett earnings of the Main Line from traffic interchanged with the Branch will be assumed to bear the same proportion to the gross earnings of the Main Line from such traffic as the nett earnings of the whole Main Line system, including the Branch, bear to the gross earnings of the whole system.

9. Subject to the law for the time being in force, payment out of Capital is sanctioned during a period which may extend to the close of the half year in which the railways shall have been opened throughout for public traffic, of such sums as, with the interim nett earnings, shall be required to pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company.

10. The Letter No. 238-R. P. dated 14th October 1910 from the Railway Board granting the concession and detailing the terms may be inspected at the office of the Company.

11. An indenture will be entered into between the Secretary of State for India in Council and Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., the promoters of the Company, in accordance with the terms of the above letter and which will be accepted by the Company.

12. An Indenture will also be entered into between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and the Central Provinces Railways Company, Limited, of the other part in accordance with the terms of the above Letter.

13. The Secretary of State for India in Council accepts no responsibility for the estimates of the cost of the proposed Railways or their probable profits after completion.

14. The following Agreements have been entered into:—

(a) An Agreement dated the 11th day of November 1910 and made between Lowther Robert Windham Forrest, Henry Edward Eldeston Procter, Thomas William Birkett and Walter Henry Ogston, partners in the Firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., of the one part and the Company of the other part, which Agreement provides for the acquisition by the Company of the concession conferred upon Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. by the Letter No. 238-R. P. referred to in Clause 10 hereof and for Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. and the Company respectively entering into the Indentures referred to in Clauses 11 and 12 hereof.

(b) An Agreement dated the 11th day of November 1910 and made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. of the other part which Agreement provides for Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. being and acting as the Agents of the Company for the period and upon the terms therein set forth.

15. Rs. 25 per share will have to be paid on allotment, the balance will probably be required in two or more calls spread over 2 years at intervals of not less than two to three months.

16. The Memorandum and Articles of Association and prints of the Agreements referred to in clause 14 hereof may be seen at the office of the Agents.

17. Any person applying for any share in this Company or who is allotted any share in this Company will be deemed to have inspected the letter from the Railway Board referred to in clause 10 and the Memorandum and Articles of Association referred to in clause 16 hereof and to be bound by the same as if he had actually and voluntarily signed the same.

18. Copies of the Prospectus with Forms of Application may be obtained from the undersigned. Applications will also be received if made in the form as printed below.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Home Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Dated 11th November, 1910.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAYS CO., LTD.

.....191

To MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & CO., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

With reference to your Prospectus, dated 11th November, 1910, please register my name for..... shares in the Central Provinces Railways Company, Limited, and I agree to accept any less number that may be allotted to me and to pay Rs. 25 per share on allotment.

Yours truly,

Name.....
Occupation .....
Full Address.....

AMUSEMENTS.

FRANK FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS

LOCATION: Gowalia Tank Road, behind the Fire Brigade Station,

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!!

OUR 5 GRAND FAMILY MATINEE 5

Doors open at 3 o'clock.

Children half Price to any part of the Tent.

A HANDSOME BICYCLE will be given away free at Matinee to-day.

A SPECIALLY prepared PROGRAMME will be presented.

The BICYCLE to be given away is ON VIEW in window of the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Co., Ltd., Rampart Row.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 O'clock, ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, When THE GREAT AMERICAN PUSH BALL Game on Horseback will be presented to the Bombay Public.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

FRANK E. FILLIS' Famous impersonation of DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK and the DEATH OF BONNIE BLACK BESS.

The one thing that has made Fillis' Circus famous in all parts of the World.

Who misses DICK TURPIN loses the treat of a life time.

NEW AND BRILLIANT ACTS.

In the 1st part of the programme everything new and entertaining.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Full Box, Seats, Rs. 20. Single Seats, Box, Rs. 4. First Chairs, Rs. 3. Second Chairs, Rs. 2. Stalls (European Gallery), Rs. 1. Gallery (Natives only), As. 8.

Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

N. B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to the One and Two Rupees Seats.

Special space reserved for Zenana Ladies; seats can be reserved at the Circus Tent Daily.

Special Tram Service to all parts of Bombay after the Performance is over.

D. B. MACPHERSON, Business Manager. GEORGE OSCAROFF, Advance Agent.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. OUR NEW FILMS.

1. Dr. Smith's Automaton.
2. Who was the Culprit?
3. In the Land of Monkeys and Snakes.
4. Foolshead in the Lion's Cage.

(BY SPECIAL REQUEST.)

5. Does She Love me?
6. The Two Portraits.
7. Love and Good Fellowship Kills (Max Linder).

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-MORROW, GRAND PRIZE SHOW, 7 to 8 P. M.

Three Beautiful Silk Sarees or one Gold Watch and two Silver Watches will be given away.

SKATING RINK

NEAR NEW POST OFFICE.

OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES' only „ 9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING „ 6 to 8.
BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
NIGHT SESSION, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND EVERY NIGHT.
SATURDAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL, FRIDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED. WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE. SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS ENGLAND.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hammam Street, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 ½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

THE NEW "REVLUG" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair REVLUG" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
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BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Nowara-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

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BOMBAY OFFICE: Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
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Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki	
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R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
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H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick .....R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov 17.

Australien ..... Monton ....
Africa ..... 2565 Siberich .....Austro Lyed Co
Agnes .....3794 Collyer .....P & O S N & Co
Blackmoor ..... 2409 Knolt ....
Caithness.....2222 Proctor.....Graham & Co
Croxteth Hall....2435 Ogg.....K Nixon & Co
Clan Macalister.....3065 Makepeace.....J Finlay & Co
Clematis .....2329 Robinson..... .....
Dwarka.....759 Moxon.....M M & Co
Devanha .....4785 Powell.....P & O Co
Elysia .....3994 Haig.....Graham & Co
Feliciana .....2785 Falck .....T Morrison & Co
Harpenden .....2302 Cromack..... .....
Hild.....719 Salvesin.....F F Campbell Co
Islanda.....3361 McClelland.....M M & Co
Imogen.....2443 Edward..... .....
Landaura.....3157 Peck .....M Mackenzie
Moorgate.....2433 Wanom ..Killick Nixon & Co
Madura.....1723 Logan.....M M & Co
Nizam .....2041 Macgonnell...T Morrison & Co
Noor-el-Bahar.....300 Nakhoda ....
Pagestorm .....3160 Fishbeck...W & A Graham & Co
Persia .....4393 Haughton.....P & O Co
Quinaba .....4937 Smith.....M M & Co
Rotenfels .....3590 Vanfreeden.....Graham & Co
Salé.....502 Willoughley...S & H S N & Co
Salgette .....2391 Lewellin.....P & O Co
Umsinga.....1869 Robertson .....Natal...28 10...
Graham & Co
Virginia .....2789 MacMorran..... .....
Visigoth .....2613 Rule ....
Zamora .....2328 Ewan..... .....
Stream
Strombus.....4008 Scott.....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel	Tns	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Lady Lewis	2146	Provo	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
B Bodlewell	2209	Smiles	Hamburg	Middlesborough	19-11	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Remembrance	2236	Nesbitt	Marseilles		18-11	Ralli Bros
F Clan Macalister	3065	Makepeace	Madras Coast		24 11	J Finlay & Co
H Islami	1640	Green	Calcutta		19-11	B & P S N Co
K Praesident	2086	Jacobson	Durban		22 11	A Strandes & Co
L Abydos	1939	Smails	Repairing		G Hoosein Kasam & Co
M Badrie	1613	Jones	Jeddah		19 11	G Jeewajee & Sons
O Cresswell	2003	Buff	N F	W & A G & Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Elysia	3980	Haig	Liverpool	25 11	W & A Graham & Co
6 Bilbste	2790	Minto	Dunkirk	26 11	W & A Graham & Co
7 Persia	3779	Giurgenich	Kobe	24 11	A L S N Co
9 Himalaya	3700	Spicer	Shangai	22 11	P & O S N Co
12&13 Marmora	5231	Weston	London	19-11	P & O Co
15 Ceylon Maru	3142	Pyne	Kobe	23 11	N Y Kaisha
16 Homayun	2154	Malony	Jeddah	18-11	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Kaveri ..553 Dawood...8 Nager...19 11...Bo S NCo Ld
Satrunji ...547 Esmail...Mangalore...18 11..Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati.....443 Ebrahim.....Repairing...
Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati..... ....639 Fatcora .....Karachi...19 11...
Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi.....547 Ahmed...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
17	Rotenfels	Von Freeden	Hamburg, Oct 15
18	Persia	Houghton	London, Oct 28
	Hild	Salvesen	Bangkok, Oct 28
	Carthness	Procter	Calcutta, Nov 7
	Africa	Siberich	Trieste, Nov 4
	Lady Lewis	Provo	Portsaid, Nov 5

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Culma	Maclachlan	Antwerp
	Remembrance	Nesbitt	Marseilles
	Linga	Outhush	Karachi
	Homayun	Moloney	Jedah

The steamer Islami, Green for Calcutta, obtained her port-clearance yesterday :—

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Hild for Bangkok &c.
" Dwarka for Persian Gulf, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—10 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 10 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 20 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co; 55 bales cotton, C Dinnadhur; 20 bales wool, L Huridas; 22 bales wool, V Tejpal; 22 bales wool, Ebjee Shewji; 191 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey; 95 bales wool, The Bombay and Co Ltd; 250 bales wool, B Harbham; 280 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 13 bales wool, and 176 bales goat hair, M J Jumabhoy and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—60 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton Manekji Jethabhai and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bilbster s—8,000 cwts rapeseed, and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—100 cwts linseleed, Volkart Bros.
Remembrance s—991 cwts poppyseed, and 201 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—10 bales twist, B Brady.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Virginia s—7,200 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—930 cwts goat skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bilbster s—8,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed and 2,000 linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bodlewell s—700 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Persia s—900 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.
Ceylon Maru s—50 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Persia s—600 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.
Ceylon Maru s—50 bales cotton. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Persia s—700 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton twist, M H Dehdusty.
Ceylon Maru s—200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.
Himalaya s—50 bales mule twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 38 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 9 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 45 chests opium A Abraham.

FOR HONGKONG.

Himalaya s—450 bales twist cotton, Framjee Sons and Co.
Ceylon Marus,—500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.
Persia s—150 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

Slightly unsettled conditions have passed from the Andaman Sea into the Bay of Bengal. The weather has been dry except in Malabar, where the rainfall has been nearly general; and in the south-east Madras where a few falls have occurred. The chief falls are :—Port Blair reports three-quarters of an inch; Trivandrum, one inch, and Tinnevelly one and a half.

Forecast.—No important change is likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 18th November; giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is normal or in slight excess. Temperature is about the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for a defect during night at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in Lower Sind and north-east Rajputana, while it contains the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Temperature during day is normal; night temperature is in defect at Jaipur and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The average amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is below normal almost everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is about the average. Temperature remains generally low.

The Konkan.—Skies are almost clear. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is below the average at most places.

General Remarks.—Three quarters of an inch of rain is reported from Colombo and a few light showers from the south-west of the Peninsula. Cloud has decreased and skies are now generally moderately clouded in the south-east of the Peninsula.

Fine weather prevails everywhere except in Malabar and Ceylon where local rain is likely.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 18th November was 30,001 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 6 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th November.

224. Parades.—Saturday the 19th instant.—6 inch B. L. C. Gun drill at Mahaluxmi Battery.—Parade at Grant Road Station at 4-50 p.m. Cyclists proceed direct to Battery.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

231. Musketry—The Rifle Range of the 104th Wellesleys Rifles at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and practice on Sunday next 20th instant. Ranges 300 and 600 yards.

Train leaves Colaba at 6-30 a.m., Church Gate at 6-35 a.m., Grant Road at 6-46 a.m.

232. Duties Lieutenant E. P. Cudlip R.A. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery, having returned from leave, resumes his duties as Adjutant with effect from to-day's date.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R A.,
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 19th November.

Parade Stats, 18th Nov.—Officers, 10; other ranks, 406; total, 416

1065. Detail for the week ending 26th instant :—

Monday the 21st instant—"G" Coy Recruits Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

Tuesday the 22nd instant.—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Wednesday the 23rd instant.—Commanding Officers Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Caps.

Subject.—Outposts, manner of detailing picquests etc. Field Service Regulations (Part I) Operations, Sections 75 to 89.

Thursday the 24th inst.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Friday the 25th instant.—All recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

II. "E." Coy. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order Mufti.

1067. Rifle Club.—The rules and programme of the Corps Rifle Club may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters. The programme includes four matches on classification and two on Miniature ranges to be competed for during current month.

1068. Musketry.—The Miniature rifle range at Head-Quarters will be open for Matches I and II and practice on Saturdays from 3 to 5-30 p.m.

II. The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing for Adults on Tuesdays and Fridays.

III. The B. V. R. Range is allotted to "D" Coy for Class Firing on Sunday the 20th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

Unless it is notified that the range is available for Standard Test, members wishing to fire Standard Test on any particular date must notify Head-Quarters as an Officer must be present.

1069. Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will be started early in December those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adj. B. V. R.

SKATING RINK CARNIVAL.

Owing to the Y.M.C.A. Bazaar which takes place in the Town Hall on December 1, 2 and 3, Messrs. Soundy & Co., Limited, have consented to change the date of their Carnival to Tuesday, December the 6th, so as not to clash with the Bazaar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PARRY—MARSDEN—Nov. 18, at the Wesleyan Church, Colaba, by the Rev R Owen Jenkins, Thomas Duncan Parry, eldest son of Joseph Parry Esqr. M. I. C. E., of Waterloo Park, Liverpool, to Lucie, eldest daughter of Walter Marsden, of "The Poplars," Southport.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CHRISTIAN—SMITH—Oct 28, 1st 51 Marmian Road, Southsea, the wife of Surg W C B Smith, R N, of a son.

CLIFFORD—Oct 26, at 2 Sumner Place, S W, the wife of Maor Frank Clifford, 7th batt Royal Fusiliers, of a daughter.

LUPTON—Oct 26, at West Park, Leeds, the wife of Capt Arthur W Lupton, the Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt, of a son.

NORWOOD—Oct 21, at 72 Barton Court, the wife of Capt John Norwood, of a son.

WILLOUGHBY—Oct 26, at 2 Ovington Gardens, S W, the wife of Col the Hon Claude Willoughby, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRIDGES—SETH-SMITH—Oct 25, at the Old Parish Church, Reigate, Surrey, Major Arthur Holroyd Bridges, 116th Mahrattas, to Florence Dorothea, daughter of Mr Howard Seth-Smith.

IRELAND—BYRON—Oct 27, at St Andrew's Wells Street, W, Capt de Courcy Ireland (36th Sikhs), son of the late W de Courcy Ireland, commissioner, Burma, to Gabrielle, daughter of Mr T P Byron.

MARTIN—SHELDRAKE—Oct 29, at St Mary Stoke Church, Ipswich, Capt John Donald Martin to Emma Kate, daughter of Capt J Sheldrake.

OMMANNEY—PEMBERTON—Oct 27, Col George Stewart Ommanney, late the 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Goorkha Rifles, to Amelie, daughter of the late John Pemberton.

WALFORD—TREADWELL—Oct 25, at St Peter's, Eaton Square, Capt George Henry Walford, the Suffolk Regt, son of the late Lieut Col H A Walford, 26th Hussars, to Inez Nelly, daughter of Mr Naylor Treadwell.

WARD—ATKINSON—Oct 29, at the Church of Our Lady, Grove Road, John Simson Ward (late Rifle Brigade) to Alice Richardson, daughter of Col S E Atkinson (late Indian staff Corps).

DEATHS.

AGNEW—Oct. 31, at 11 Great Stanhope Street, W, Sir William Agnew, Bart, aged 85.

HOPE-JOHNSTONE—Oct. 25, at Polebrook, Hever, Kent, Wentworth William Hops Johnstone, late 7th Hussars, and captain 5th Dragoon Guards, aged 62.

STUART—Oct. 26, at Hove, Major Gen Henry Tod Stuart, late Madras Staff Corps.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lord Hardinge leaves Bombay for Calcutta, 8 a.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7 to 8 p.m., 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m. ; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m. ; 9-30 to 11 p.m.

Fillis Circus, 9-30 p.m.—Matinee, 4 p.m.

Maxium : "Difficulties, to be surmounted, must be met with energy."

CATHOLIC LIBRARY.—We are asked to remind our readers that the "Variety Entertainment," in aid of the funds of the above Institution, will be held, on Thursday next, at 9-30 p.m., at the "Real-Institute" Hall.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION:—A prize distribution to deserving students, recommended by the subscribers of the Maratha Provident Fund is to be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, to-morrow at 3 p.m. Mr. Janardan Gopal Mantri, J. P. has kindly consented to preside.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society to be held to-morrow, Sunday, at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. M. N. Dastur, M. A., will expound Gatha Ushtavaite, Ohap. IV. (Yasna XLVII.) verse 17 Thereafter, there will be a discussion on "The efficacy and importance of Zoroastrian ritual and ceremonies."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques per s. s. "Presedient" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. on Tuesday the 23nd instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played at the Victoria Gardens by the Band of the 1st R.War. Regiment under the direction of Mr. E. Hartmann, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 o'clock this evening :—

March	The Ukian's Call ..... Eilenberg
Valse	Longe d'Automne ..... Joyce
Selection	The King of Cadonia ..... Jones
Descriptive	The Teddy Bears' Picnic..Bratten
Valse	Vision of Salome..... Joyce
Indian Intermezzo	Rainbow ..... Wenrich
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs ..... Caryll
Two Step	Anona ..... Grey

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R.B. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) this evening :—

March	Under the Double Eagle ...Wagner
Overture	Banditen Streiche ..... Suppe
Valse	Flirtation ..... Steck
Selection	The Dollar Princess ..... Fall
Serenata	Braga
Selection	The Girls of Gottenberg ..... Caryll
Two-step	The Lobster Promenade ..... Steele

BAND ON THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Major H. P. Lane and Officers, the Band of the 96th Berar Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.), this evening :—

March	La Mattchiche..... Ch. Borel-Clere
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier ...Oscar Straus
Valse	La Svengali ..... Otto Roeder
Fantasia	Fancy Vill ..... Edward German
Selection	Spanish War Songs ..... M. Retford
Patrol	The Egyptian ..... J. V. Lane
Two-Step	Bazors in the Air..... William Raymond
Morceau	Les Cloches De St Malo...W. Rimmer

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P.Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.), this evening :—

March	International ..... Roberts
Overture	La Couronne d'Or ..... Hermann
Charac Patrol	The Baby Parade ..... Pryor
Grand Fantasia	Der Bajazzo-Pagliaci ...Leoncavallo
Valse	The Beautiful Spring..... Lincke
Selection on Scotch Melodies	The Thistle..... Myddleton
Two-Step	Way down in Colon Town...Hoffmann

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT another change of programme is announced by the management, and judging by their last programme they have set a high standard to be beaten. We are sure that the comic film "Foolshead in the Lion's cage," is one of the funniest and most comical films ever shewn by them, and we trust will be shewn again. For this week there are some excellent films to be exhibited and we might especially note another good comic by Max Linder. Other principal attractions are "Dr. Smith's Automaton," "In the land of monkeys and snakes," "Who was the Culprit ?" etc. In fact the whole show will be found quite up to the "Excelsior" standard. The illuminated gardens are getting very popular and quite a crowd may be seen any evening during the intervals, enjoying the selections of music. On Sunday evening the usual prize show will be held, when three silk sarees or one gold watch and two silver watches will be given away.

HIGH COURT.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao have disposed of the application for revision, made by Mr. Nilkant Atmaram, on behalf of his clients, Datto Gannesh Kulkarni and two others who were convicted by Mr. R. C. Artal, First Class Magistrate of Belgaum, of throwing stones at the taboots and thereby insulting the religion of the Mahomedans and fined Rs. 25 each.

It appeared from the evidence that on the day of the immersion of the taboots, the taboots of the place were taken by Mahomedans to the usual meeting place at Chikori when stones were thrown at some of the taboots thus assembled. It was also in evidence that the feelings between the Mahomedan community and the Brahmin Community at Chikori were somewhat bitter, because the former did not join the latter in the Swadeshi movement started by the latter. Hence the occurrence.

The accused were indentified as the offenders. They were convicted and sentenced as above stated. Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao disposed of the appeal of Gopal Babushet, who was convicted of murder by Mr. H. S. Phadnis, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, and sentenced to death.

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The accused had been serving out his sentence of six years' imprisonment for highway robbery. The deceased was also a convict in the same prison. There they had a scuffle and the accused killed the deceased.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

EXECUTORS AT VARIANCE.

A MOTION was made yesterday on behalf of the plaintiff before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman in the suit, Bhikaji Dadabhai Dhanidadina Mistry vs. Soonabai, wife of Rustomji Pardunji Shroff, and Rustomji Pardunji Sheroff. The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Dadachanji and Poca, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the defendants The motion was for the appointment of a Receiver of the estate of the late Nowroji Jehangir Setna, the deceased of Kalyan of whose will the plaintiff and defendants are executors. The plaintiff alleged that defendants, (especially the second defendant) the executors, were guilty of gross mismanagement, misappropriation and breach of trust and that they were unfit to continue as executors. Before the motion was argued, Counsel for the parties had a short conference as a result of which a consent order was taken by which the defendants were ordered not to withdraw the balance of the moneys to be realised by a certain transfer of mortgage, and were further ordered to keep detailed accounts of their administration of the estate and to keep the same open for plaintiff's inspection and were also ordered to give the plaintiff inspection of all past accounts.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

THE Bombay Government have issued the following Press Note :—

At the Levee to be held at the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on the 21st November, His Excellency the Governor intends to present the Sanad for the title of Navab to His Highness the Divan of Palanpur, the Letters Patent of his Knighthood to Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, C.I.E., the Insignia of the title of C. B. to Surgeon-General Sloggett, C.M.G., the King's Police Medals to Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C.I.E., Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, Mr. J. A. Calder, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation, Rao Bahadur Maruti Pandurang Toradmal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nasik, Rao Bahadur Rama Pandu Shinde, retired Inspector of Police, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ibrahim Shaikh Imam, Inspector, Bombay City Police, and Mr. Yeshvant Mahadev Karnik, Inspector of Police, Nasik, the Sanads of their titles to Rai Bahadur Brijmohan Lal, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Rao Bahadur Damodar Raoji Mahomedpurkar, late Chief Clerk, Agent's Office, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Sathe, Pleader of Sholapur, Rao Bahadur Keshav Janardhan Agashe, District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, Rao Bahadur Malappa Basappa Warad, merchant and landowner of Sholapur, Rao Bahadur Maruti Pandurang Toradmal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nasik, Khan Saheb Manekji Hormasji Vazifdar, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Rao Saheb Gangadhar Keshav Deshpande and Maruti Tukaram Kamte, Inspectors, Bombay District Police, and a gold watch to Mr. Douglas Bennett, Superintendent of Municipal Markets, Bombay. These presentations will take place immediately after the gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree have been presented to His Excellency the Governor.

THE ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

ONE of the most interesting exhibits in the Allahabad Exhibiton is that of Burroughs Welcome & Co., in the Hygiene Court. Besides many medicinal and chemical substance of special interest to doctors and pharmacists it contains some exteremly useful and pleasing items for the general public. 'Tabloid' Medicine Chests containing all the requisite household medicines such as Quinine, etc., and surgical appliances and dressings packed into very small space, are exhibited. One of these cases can be fitted up in accordance with the special instructions of one's own physicians and is than a most useful and indeed necessary feature in any bungalow or country station situated at some distance from the nearest town. 'Tabloid' First Aid Equipments are also shown in a variety of sizes and types varying from the Aviator's 'Tabloid' First Aid No. 706 which is no bigger than a cigarette case to the more elebarate and complete equipments in leather or japanned metal suitable for placing in motar car or keeping at home for use in case of accident or injury. For amateur photographers, whose number is increasing rapidly in India, a very handy series of products is to be seen on this stand. These are 'Tabloid' Photographic Chemicals which comprise all the best known developers, toners, etc. required for carrying out every photographic process, the correct solution being prepared in few moments by adding a 'Tabloid' product to the requisite quantity of water. So compact are these 'Tabloid' Photographic Products that a sufficient supply for all ordinary purposes is packed in a handy enamelled metal case known as the 'Tabloid' Photographic Outfit, measuring only 4 by 4 X 2 1/8 inches. The 'Welcome' Exposure Record and Diary is a useful book for Photographers. It is published annually and contains a mass of practical information on exposure, development, and kindred topics, and in addition and ingenious exposure calculator in the form of a revolving disc which indicates the correct exposure, by a single turn of the scale.

THE LONDON ALL INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

I beg to send for the favour of publication the following copy of a Resolution adopted by the London All-India Moslem League at a meeting held on the 26th ultimo :—

That, in view of the grave concern the British note recently presented to the Peroian Government is likely to cause His Majesty's Mussulman subjects, the Committee of the London All-India Moslem League note with satisfaction and relief the renewed assurance issued by His Majesty's Government that it has no intention of interfering with the integrity and independence of Persia.

In recording their deep acknowledgments for this assurance, the Committee desire to express the confident hope that, having regard to the intimate connection between Persia and India since the dawn of history; the influence Persia's culture and civilisation has had over modern India, before and since the advent of British power; and the tie of religion and kinship which unites the inhabitants of that country with a large body of His Majesty's Indian subjects, His Majesty's Government will extend its sympathy and support to the Persian Government in reserving her independence and properly organising the administration;

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Persia," Nov 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s Mail Steamer "Persia," Commander M. H. Haughton, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the English Mails of the 4th instant, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Allan, Miss H N
Andy, Mr A Mrs child 2 infants
Agnew, Miss
Amphlett, Mr E A
Bogue, Mr W B
Barham, Mrs O M
Barwick, Miss M
Beveridge, Capt H
Benson, Mr J H
Bart, Mr and Mrs
Beaver, Mr H E D
Butler, Mr G J
Browne, Mrs A E
Catlow, Mr J B and Mrs
Colson, Capt E Mrs and infant
Carroll, Mr W J
Cutler, Miss M
Chettle, Mrs E A and infant
Clark, Mrs J
Caswell, Miss
Downing, Mr J N, Mrs and infant
Deverill, Capt C J and Mrs
duBouley, Mr J (Vicar's Son)
Dixon, Mr J H
DeTiel, Mr E
Dundan, Mr C A Man and Man
Elms, Mr C E
Elkington, Mrs and infant
Eranstadt, Miss
Falconer, Mr J A
Fearfield, Mr J Mrs
Ford, Mr W O Mrs
Fitzgerald, Mr G
Forbes, Mr R M M
Hodge, Rev J Z, Mrs and 2 children
Hon Mrs Wilson's Maid
Hume's maid, Mrs G
Izat, Mr J
Ingris, Mr H A
Jones, Mr R T
Longmuir, Mr W
Lady Pensbutt's Governess child nurse Steward
Steward's wife Cook, Chef's wife
Longmuir, child Mrs

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Togeman, Miss M. V.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Mrs C
Anderson, Mrs
Agabeg, Mr E C and Mrs
Avery, Mr T, and Mrs
Auklesaria, Dr D E
Anderson, Miss
Botsier, Mr R
Bellwaite, Miss
Beauquet, Major L D
Burgess, Capt and Mrs
Ball, Capt L and Mrs
Baker, Mr J W and Mrs
Blythe, Miss
Barton, Mr E G
Bion, Mr C, Miss and Mrs
Burtees, Miss E C
Butler, Mrs S H
Best, Hon Jas W
Brett, Hon Jus C M A
Basch, Mr A
Beaver, Col P K L
Bremner, Mr
Chitty, Justice C W and Mrs
Casperaz, Mr A and Mrs
Choudhuri, Mr A Master D Mrs A Mrs A K Miss A
Carnduff, Hon Justice H, and Mrs
Coldstream, Mrs
Crook, Mrs J W
Craigie, Mr
Chatterhje, Capt
Chanal, Dozzi
Chatterjee's Capt Native Servant
Chondhuri, Master S K
Collins, Rev J
Clarke, Mr G E and Mrs
Clarke, Miss
Cooke, Mr J C
Dajan, Hille
Davies, Mr W J
Das, Mr C R
Davies, Mr E R
Esdaile, Mr E
Fraunstadt, Mrs
Fell, Capt E A H
Francis, Mr D L
French, Mr L
Fraser, I A D C Major H
Forrester, I A D C Capt Hon, Valet and maid
Farran, Miss
Gloster, Capt T H
Geoghogan, Major F W, Mrs and child
Gittins, Mr A
Gorman, Mr J
Ganda, Mr
Gilbert, Mrs A
Gutmann, Mr B
Girling, Mr A
Greig, Mr J W H
Hampton, Mr A R, Mrs and child
Howell, Capt N E
Harris, Mr J S
H H Maharajah of Kapurthala
H H The Rana Sahiba
Hormusji, Mr K D
H H Prince Paramjaya Singh
Harrington, Hon Justice and Mrs
Hume, Mrs G G W
Hichens, Mrs T
Izat, Miss I
Isaac, Lt A G F
Jenkins, Sir and Lady
Johnson, Mr H E, Mrs and infant
Krickenbeck, Capt R T C
Keyworth, Major W
Laidlaw, Sir R
Leslie, Mrs
Lang, Mr J

FROM BRINDISI.

Clark, Mr W H
H H Prince Hitendra of Cooch Behar
Kirkman, Mr W D
Macdonald, Miss M

FROM PORT SAID.

Grant, Mr J A
Nomico, Mr O G

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Briggs, Miss
Dalziel, Capt R N Mrs and infant
Davies, Miss M B
Dann, Miss L M
Dalziel's Miss nurse
Gebbie, Mr F H J

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Bickford, Major, Mrs, child, infant and nurse

PORT SAID TO KARACHI.

Young, Dr M Y

Lind, Miss
Lindsey, Miss
Le Patourel, Mrs P B
Lawrie, Mr J M
McNeill, Mr J S and Mrs
Maclean, Mr G G C and Mrs
Mellor, Mr C B
McCrea, Mr R H
Montargis, Mr M and Mrs
Marsden, Miss
Mitter, Mr P
Newman, Miss
Norton, Mrs R Miss
Obbard, Major E N and Mrs
Oldham, Rev Canon G E
Pearce, Mrs
Pogose, Mr N
Perry, Miss
Partridge, Miss R
Po, e, Mr A S
Parrott, Mr P, Mrs and child
Ross, Miss
Robinson, Mrs, Miss, 3 children and nurse
Ryan, Mr E F
Ricards, Mr R
Robinson, Mr J H and Miss
Rew, Miss
Robinson, Mr W
Stenhouse, Mr W and Mrs
Stone's nurse and infant Mrs
Storrs, Mr G N
Spraggon, Miss C
Stakeium, Mr E R
Sandford, Miss
Turner, Miss, and Miss T
Thompson, Miss L M
Tilbits, Mr W
Thacker, Miss M
Tanner, Mr J T
Taylor, Mr B C
Tarbutt, Miss and nurse
Ward, Major A and infant
White, Major W and Mrs
Waller, Mr H W L
Woodroffe's governess, Mr
Wawn, Mr C T
Warren, Mr A
Wutzig, Mr J

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Jones, Mr R T
Kaye, Mr A
Kelly, Mr G D
Kaye, Mrs C E D nurse
Lewis, Rev J
Lambert, Mr G E and Mrs
Lawrence, Mr W
Lewis, Mr A
Lee, Mr J C
Mackenzie, Miss J C
Milne, Mr A S
Meynell, Capt H
Milne, Mr J S W and Mrs
Marshall, Mr E J
Nickall, Dr E
Ovenstone, Mr C B, Mrs Miss, Mr Wm and Mr Reg
Orr, Major J L
Oldrahaw, Col W J
O'Kinealy, Maj F and Mrs
Price, Mrs
Peters, Mrs C E D
Pallis, Mr
Peter's, Mrs C E D nurse
Powell, Mr T
Pequet, M Hunn
Posey, Mr A W
Playfair, Mr G D
Rumboll, Mr A C
Renny, Mr H A and Mrs
Richardson, Mr W and Mrs
Russell, Capt J C
Rt Hon Baron Hardinge of Penshurst and Lady
Russell, Mr E R
Robinson, Mr T H
Stansfield, Mr L
Stephen, Hon Justice H Mrs, nurse and infant
Shontridge, Capt C A G
Smith, Mr L E
Swayne, Mr H W and Mrs
Stokes, Mr H and Mrs
Saun

LEMCO

More "Beef" in Lemco than in any other beef essence. A 4-oz. jar contains the essence of about 20 lbs. of beef; makes 32 cups of delicious strengthening bouillon; gives strength and delicacy to several dozen dishes.

A user writes:—
"*Lemco is a great stand-by in an Indian household. The writer has always found it pure and good.—Cawnpore, India.*"

Lemco is simply pure fresh beef highly concentrated.

LEMCO,
4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

"THE LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Oct. 28.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieut-Col E S Heard, from the Northumberland Fusiliers Director of Military Training, to be a General Staff officer, second grade, while employed with the Defence Forces of the Dominion of New Zealand Oct 14 Capt N P Brooke, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians, to be a general Staff officer, third grade, at the War Office, vice Brevet Major Sir a Bannerman, Bart, R. E., who has vacated that appointment Oct 7.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Capt A S Cotton to be major Oct 17 Supernumerary Capt G. H. Gordon is restored to the Establishment Oct 14. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—D H K Hunter, CF Cooper, seconded Oct 17.

Royal Garrison Art—Supernumerary Lieut C R Gillett is restored to the Establishment Sept 1.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col the Hon W E Cavendish, M V O, on completion of his period of his service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay. Major N A L Corry D S O, to be lieutenant-colonel. Capt G D Jeffreys to be Major Oct 28.

Scots Guards—The appointment of Qrmr and Honorary Lieut D Kinlay, which appeared in the Gazette of May 25, 1909, is antedated to May 3, 1909.

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Major S H Enderby to be lieutenant-colonel Oct. 14, 1910, and to rank for seniority without pay or allowances from Nov 27, 1909. Capt C M A Wood to be major Oct 14 Supernumerary Capt W C Wright is restored to the Establishment Oct 14.

The Lincolnshire Regt—Sergt B J Thruston, from 13th Hussars, to be second lieutenant Oct 29.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt—Gentleman Cadet the Hon B M O S Foljambe, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant Oct 29.

The Cheshire Regt—Capt and Brevet Major A C H Dixon retires on retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Oct 29.

The Gloucestershire Regt—Qrmr and Honorary Major R J Gray retires on retired pay; Qrmr-Sergt Ed Dunham to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant Oct 29.

The Royal Sussex Regt—Gentleman Cadet W E Poilard-Urquhart, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant Oct 29.

The Hampshire Regt—Capt J H Deane to be major Oct 8.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Second Lieut F G Wynne to be lieutenant Oct 5.

The Northamptonshire Regt—Lieut H Lloyd to be captain Aug 15.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt—Lieut C F De S Murphy is seconded for service on the Staff Oct 3.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf—Lieut H S Kaye to be captain; Second Lieut C R T Thorp to be lieutenant July 19.

The Durham Light Inf—Supernumerary Lieut G F Hudson-Kinahan is restored to the Establishment Oct 26.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Lieut C J Elkan is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Oct 12.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieut C K Apsoorpe is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health Oct 25.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Major C C Fleming D S O, M B, retires on retired pay Oct 29.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned ladies to be staff nurses provisionally:—Miss E Griffiths, Miss G St G Horne Oct 15; Miss I M Wayte Oct 17.

Army Pay Department.

Capt H B Household, paymaster, to be major Oct 29.

Army Schools.

Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Capt F Chandler is placed on retired pay; Army Schoolmaster C A Gayer to be an inspector of Army schools with the honorary rank of lieutenant Oct 29.

Memoranda.

Col W J S Fergusson, Half pay List, retires on retired pay Oct 29. The undermentioned brevet colonels to be colonels:—E R O Ludlow, Half-pay List October 15; G T Forestier-Walker, aide-de-camp to the King, from the Royal Art Oct 17 Lieut F J Greswell, the Norfolk Regt is granted the local rank of captain while employed with the King's African Rifles Oct 29; Second Lieut D W Pawle, Border Regt, is granted the local rank of lieutenant while employed with the West African Frontier Force Oct 5; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut T Greenwood is granted the honorary rank of captain Oct 30; Qrmr and Honorary Capt T Greenwood is placed on retired pay Oct 23.

General Reserve of Officers.

Major F W Marshall is retained until the age of 55 years at his own request Oct 29.

War Office, Nov 1.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Capt J T Burnett, Stuart D S O, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be a General Staff officer, second grade, and is granted the local rank of lieutenant-colonel, while employed as director of military operations with the Defence Forces of the Dominion of New Zealand (Oct 14).

Cavalry.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut J W Aylmer to be lieutenant (Oct 26).

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)—Lieut H V G Walton resigns his commission (Nov 2).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Art—Major F F Lambarde retires on retired pay (Nov 2); Lieut Allans J Suter is removed from the Army, his Majesty having no further occasion for his services. Dated Nov 2, 1910: Qrmr. and Honorary Capt W J Dingle is placed on retired pay (Oct 31).

Infantry.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—Capt R H Mangles, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff Oct 15 Lieut J Weeding to be Captain second Lieut A P Hamilton to be lieutenant Sept 29.

The Lincolnshire Regt—Lieut J D D Wickham is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Oct 19.

The Devonshire Regt—Capt E C Wren to be major; Supernumerary Capt G F Green is restored to the Establishment Oct 2. Major E C Wren is placed temporarily on the Half pay List on account of ill-health Nov 2.

The Leicestershire Regt.—Second Lieut S C Williams, from the Northamptonshire Regt to be second lieutenant Nov 2.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Second Lieut W Tullis to be lieutenant on augmentation Oct 9.

The Worcestershire Regt.—Second Lieut J. V. Godfray to be lieutenant July 6.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf—Sergt Major W T Price to be quartermaster with the honorary rank of lieutenant Nov. 2.

Memoranda.

General Sir O J Burnett, K C B, K C V O, is placed on retired pay (Oct. 31); Qrmr and Honorary Capt G Osborne, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), is granted the honorary rank of major (Nov. 2); Inspector of Works and Honorary Lieut C R Barkshire, Staff for Royal Engineer Services, is granted the honorary rank of captain (Oct 6). The undermentioned officers are granted honorary rank as follows:—To be honorary lieutenant-colonel: Qrmr and Honorary Major J W M. Wood, M V O, Military Police Corps, provost marshal, Aldershot Command. To be honorary major: Qrmr and Honorary Capt D King, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's); Qrmr and Honorary Capt J Ward, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. To be honorary captain: Qrmr and Honorary Lieut W Grant, 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers; Ridingmr and Honorary Lieut G Clarken, Royal Field Art; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut G Gyngell, the Dorsetshire Regt (Nov. 2).

Army Medical Reserve.

The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—J F Murphy, S K Adams, M B, M B Taylor, M B (Nov. 1).

Admiralty, October 31.

Lieutenant Oscar Eilis Aymar de Satge de Thoren has been placed on the Retired List Dated 22nd October.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Parry Ferdinand Jackson Nisbet has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant Dated 10th May.

Admiralty, November 1.

Lieutenant William Burridge Mann has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Boatswain Thomas Tilley has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, November 2.

Lieutenant James tKeelie Morgan has this day been placed on the Retired List.

The following Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Robert Collet Woollerton. Hubert Guy Dyke Acland. Dated 15th November, 1909. Francis George Brodribb. Robert Maurice Stopford. Eric George Rhodes. Dated 30th November, 1909.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant George Metcalfe Mercer has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st July, 1910.

Admiralty, November 3,

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd February.

Lieutenant Peregrine Forbes Morant Fellowes has been placed on the Retired List Dated 26th October.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March.

Lieutenant William Brockman has this day been placed on the Retired List.

The undermentioned Officers have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:

Chief Boatswain John Higgins Dated 1st November.

Chief Boatswain Frederick Llewhellin Dated 2nd November.

Chief Gunner Stephen Head Dated 3rd November

Fleet Paymaster Charles Henry Allen Ward has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Chief in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 31st October.

War Office, Whitehall, November 4.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieutenant-General Sir William H Mackinnon, K C B, C V O, from Director-General of the Territorial Force, to be General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, vice General Sir C J Burnett, K C B, K C V O, placed on retired pay Dated 31st October.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed to the personal Staff of Lieutenant-General Sir W H Mackinnon, K C B, C V O Dated 31st October,

As Assistant Military Secretary:—
Brevet Major Henry R Peck, Royal Artillery.

As Aide de Camp:—
Captain Alan G Tritton, Coldstream Guards.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) William Fry C V O C B from Commanding the East Lancashire Division, Territorial Force, to be Deputy Director-General of the Territorial Force (temporarily), and to retain his temporary rank while so employed. Dated 31st October.

Colonel Henry S. Horne to be a Staff Officer for Royal Horse and Field Artillery, vice Colonel F J V Wing, C B, who has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Office. Dated 24th September.

Cavalry.

7th Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Hugh R French resigns his Commission Dated 5th November.

7th Queen's Own Hussars Captain William Pagst-Tomlinson to be Adjutant, vice C H Rankin, D S O Dated 1st November.

15th The King's Hussars, Lieutenant Philip P Curtis resigns his Commission Dated 5th November.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Supernumerary Captain Bertram N Brooke is restored to the establishment, vice G D Jeffreys, promoted, Dated 3rd November.

Infantry.

The Suffolk Regiment, Lieutenant Nigel A Bittleston is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 22nd October.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles J L Davidson D S O on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay Dated 3rd November.

Major Henry P Hancox to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel C J L Davidson, D S O Dated 3rd November.

Captain Stafford J Somerville to be Major, vice H P Hancox Dated 3rd November.

Supernumerary Captain James A Armstrong is restored to be establishment, vice S J Somerville Dated 3rd November.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry Supernumerary Captain Keith R Hamilton D S O is restored to the establishment, vice C E Forest, D S O seconded Dated 6th October.

Captain Edward R Clayton is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 12th October.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Second Lieutenant Richard P Power to be Lieutenant, vice C J Elkan, seconded. Dated 12th October.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Supernumerary Lieutenant Gerald C Sladen is restored to the establishment, vice H S Lord Hampton, resigned. Dated 22nd October.

Army Veterinary Service.

Honorary Major-General Fred Smith, C B, C M G, on vacating the appointment of Director-General, is placed on retired pay. Dated 15th October.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned promotions to take effect consequent on the retirement of General Sir C J Burnett, K C B, K C V O, Dated 31st October.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles W H Douglas K C B, Commanding-in-Chief Southern Command, to be General.

Major-General (temporary Lieutenant General) Sir Douglas Haig, K C V O, C B, Chief of the General Staff in India, to be Lieutenant-General.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General Charles C Monro, C B, Commanding 12th Infantry Brigade, to be Major-General.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General Cecil F N Macready, C B, Director of Personal Services at the War Office, to be Major-General C W Park, C B, appointed to command a Division of the Territorial Force. Dated 31st October.

Colonel Lewis A Hope, C B, is placed on retired pay. Dated 4th November.

The undermentioned Brevet Colonel to be Colonels:—

Henry S Horne, from Royal Artillery. Dated 24th September.

Henry H I Malcolm, D S O, Half-pay List. Dated 5th November.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kenneth J Buchanan, C B, Indian Army, Commandant, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force), to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 27th September.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph H Carr-Ellison, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, retires on retired pay Dated 3rd November.

Captain Edwin P Smith, Half-pay List is placed on the Retired List Dated 4th November.

Captain Charles Henry Brand, Instructional Staff, Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia, is granted the local rank of Captain in the Army while serving with Imperial Troops in the United Kingdom or in India, and to have seniority as from the 1st July, 1909, the date of his present rank as Captain in the Australian Commonwealth Forces Dated 7th September.

Lieutenant Herbert G Howell, Royal Artillery, is granted the local rank of Captain while employed with the West African Frontier Force Dated 14th September.

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieutenant Ernest J. Edwards resigns his Commission Dated 5th November.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

HIS LITTLE RUSE.

"My boy," said the first tramp, "I've hit on a scheme that guarantees me a square meal and possibly some clothes at any house I care to strike."

"What do you do?" asked the second wayfarer.

"I throw away my hat, run through a couple of bushes to get my clothes torn, then go up to the front door of a mansion and tell the lady of the house I'm a flying man and that my aeroplane has just descended in the woods."

BROUGHT TO THE POINT.

Mr. Popinjay (falling on his knees)—"Miss Perkins, I can no longer resist the passionate impulse to appeal to you on the momentous subject that is fraught for me with the issues of life and death. And yet I am overawed at my presumption when I take into consideration the celestial glamor of your personal charms, the dazzling lustre of your intellectual attainments, the exquisite, the adorable—"

Miss Perkins—"Excuse me, Mr. Popinjay, but there are times when eloquence is rather out of place. If you wish to pop the question, pop it, and be done with it."

The question was duly popped.

HIS STRATEGY.

The young husband preferred to stay at home, but the young wife preferred to go to a country hotel for the summer.

They went to a country hotel for the summer.

The first night after dinner the young husband hovered around the drawing-room, and, in the end, managed to occupy the piano-stool instead of a chair. So he did the second night. And the third. And every night after.

"I don't understand, my dear," said the young wife one evening, "why you always sit it at the piano. You know you can't play a note!"

"Ah," replied the young husband, "neither can anyone else, my love, while I am there!"

GROUNDLESS FEARS.

The train was full and into a railway carriage occupied by four gentlemen, each of whom was smoking, stepped a woman with a basket.

"Take care," said she in a whisper, "I have six pounds of dynamite in that basket, which I am taking to my husband in a stone quarry."

Quick as lightning the gentlemen exchanged glances and threw their cigars out of the window. At the next station the woman alighted and a sigh of relief burst simultaneously from her four companions, one of whom carefully handed her out the basket with its dangerous contents.

"Thanks!" said the woman—"thanks! You need not look so frightened. There's only my husband's dinner inside; but your smoke was so vile!"

THE PROPER WAY.

Few people in Daisyvale had ever seen a motor car so when one of them stopped for a few minutes in the isolated village the curious inhabitants gazed at the snorting monster with a mixture of fear and awe, and the owner who had entered the one general shop to make a purchase, heard one rustic remark—

"I'll bet it's a mankiller."

"Of course it is," assured the other, "Look at that number on the back of the man-killer. That shows how many people it's run over. That's accordin' to law. Now, if that follow was to run over anybody here in Daisyvale it would be our duty to telegraph that number—1,284—to the next town ahead."

"And what would they do?" demanded the interested auditors.

"Why, the police would stop him and change his number to 1,285!"

RATHER HAVE HALF.

The difference between common sense and mathematics was illustrated in a remark which was made in a school one day.

It was the mental arithmetic class. The master asked Smith. "Which would you rather have, half an apple or eight-sixteenths of an apple?"

"Wouldn't make any difference," said Smith.

"Why not?"

"Eight-sixteenths and one-half are the same."

At this reply Jones, who was sitting near, sniffed scornfully. The master heard him.

"Well, Jones," said he, "don't you agree with Smith?"

"No sir," said Jones, "I'd much sooner have one-half an apple."

"And why, please?"

"More juice. Cut up half an apple into eight-sixteenths and you'd lose half the juice doing it."

OBSERVANT YOUNGSTER.

In his daily half-hour confidential talk with his boy an ambitious father tired to give some good advice.

"Be observing, my son," said the father on one occasion. "Cultivate the habit of seeing and you will be a successful man. Study things and remember them. Don't go through the world blindly. Learn to use you eyes. Boys who are observant know a great deal more than those who are not."

While listened in silence.

Several days later when the entire family, consisting of his mother, hunt, and uncle, were present, his father said—

"Well Willie, have you kept using your eyes as I advised you to do?"

Willie nodded, and after a moment's hesitation said—

"I've seen a few things about the house. Uncle Jim's got a bottle of hair dye hid under his bed Aunt Jennie's got and extra set of teeth in her dresser, man's got some curls in her hat, and pa's got a pack of cards and a box of dice behind the books in the bookcase."

THEN HER VISAGE FELL.

Young Wife—"Well, what do you think of Mr. Mawl's picture of me?"

Old Hubbie—"Splendid, if it weren't for the artist's wild imagination."

Young Wife—"What's that?"

Old Hubbie—"He has painted your face with your mouth closed."

IN THE NURSERY.

Flossie (after the feast of greengages)—"Mamma," she said, pressing her hands wearily upon her stomach "my sash is just like a window sash, isn't it?"

"In what way, dear?" asked the mother, smiling.

"Because it's around the pains," she replied demurely.

INGENIOUS.

Affable Widow—"Do you know, Mr. Heartfelt, my daughter Maud has set her eyes most lovingly on you?"

Mr. Heartfelt (much flattered)—"Has she, really? I have always considered her a sweet girl."

Affable Widow—"Yes, only to-day she said, 'That's the sort of gentleman I should like for my papa.'"

AT THE GRAND HOTEL.

"Put me at the table d'hote, next to the Duke of Blank," said Parvenu, slipping a sovereign into the hand of the waiter at a big hotel.

In the evening Parvenu found himself at the other end of the room from the duke, and called upon the waiter to explain.

"Well, sir," replied the official, "the fact is that the duke gave me two sovereigns to put you as far from him as possible."

AND HE DID.

A youth of poetical ideas was charged with being a "musical pirate," and was remanded in custody. When placed inside a cell he exclaimed in a tragic manner to the attendant policeman:—

"Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage."

"Perhaps not," said the matter-of-fact constable, "but I think you'll find them an excellent imitation."

STRINGIER!

Sister Jane lingered with the visitor at the front door; but at last the visitor went, and sister Jane tripped lightly upstairs to her own room humming softly and gladly to herself. She wanted to be alone to think over all the nice things the visitor had said.

Little James (aged seven) entered the sitting-room slowly and thoughtfully.

"Mamma," he said, "sister's new beau isn't as stingy as I thought he was.

"Isn't he, dear? Well, I'm glad to hear it," answered his mother.

"N.," said brother James deliberately; "he's stingier!"

DECIDED DEFINITELY.

One evening the members of a certain country football club met to choose a captain for the season.

Of the dozen youngsters present fully one-half were candidates for the vacant post.

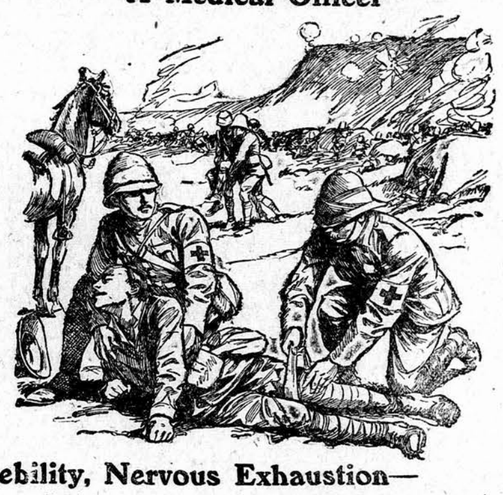
One after another rose and stated his claims and qualifications, and the matter was still in doubt when the last of the half-dozen rose to his feet.

He was the son of the owner of the meadow and his speech, if brief, was much to the point.

"Chaps," he remarked convincingly, "I'm going to be capting or feythur's a-goin' to turn his bull into the field!"

He was elected unanimously.

A Medical Officer



Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders.* Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes:—"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force.* This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power,* and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine.* I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.	

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Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/12, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/12 size.

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FOR THE HAIR.
110 YEARS SUCCESS.
Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness. Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair.
Sizes, 2s. 6d., 7s. 0d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and
ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.
Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.

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REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Nervous Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Remedy with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of the imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Powers. No other Phosphoric Preparation has such distinguished recog-

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
Manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY.
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11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD.
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Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

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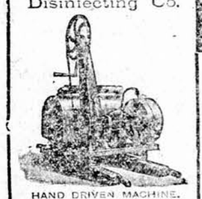

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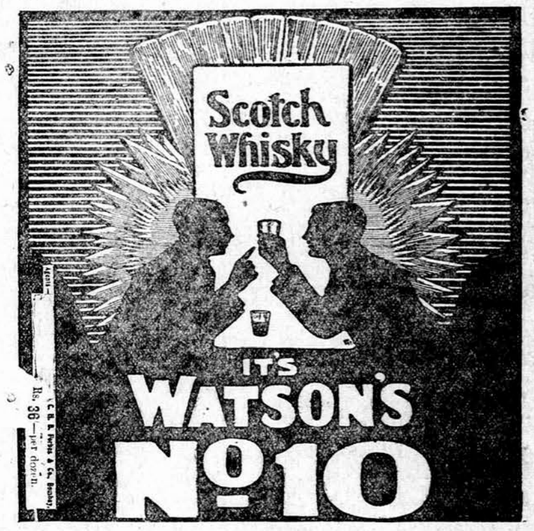
PLAGUE PREVENTION

DISINFECT WITH

Clayton Machines

(SULPHUR DIOXIDE GAS.)

As used in principal Indian and Eastern Ports, Crown Colonies, Europe, South America, Mexico, Etc., Etc.



SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to young women, children and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co. Agents in *Bombay.*
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A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATION
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

Arrangements for Aviation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

Arrangements for the Aviation meeting at the Exhibition have now been satisfactorily completed. Four aeroplanes of the latest patterns have already arrived and await the arrival of aviators. Mr. Davies and Picquet., well-known in Europe are expected to reach Bombay to-day and will come direct here. Captain Wyndham will also be present to assist with his experience and skill. The aeroplanes to be used are equipped with the Gnome engine. Flights will commence probably on December 5th and continue at intervals during the whole period of the Exhibition, while a special week is set aside for amateurs to compete.

The theatre is rapidly nearing completion and is being built on the latest style suitable to the requirements of the largest companies. The theatre will be opened on 1st December with performance by Mr. Willie Freear and there will be a continuous succession of companies performing. These will include star artists who now are touring in the East. Some of the most popular amateurs in India have promised their asistance. There will be some excellent concerts also and the Orchestra of Madame Dagmar from Calcutta will perform. Vernacular entertainments will also be given.

Preliminary trials for the competition for a prize of Rs. 1,000 offered by Messrs Andrew Yule and Co., Calcutta. for the best Chala have been held. Exhibits give great promise. The final competition will be held later. Rapid progress is being made in the various courts and the grounds are the scene of bustle and activity from morning to a late hour in the night with the help of electric lights. A special service of trains from Allahabad main station to the Exhibition have begun to run.

BENGALI SUSPECT AT VICEREGAL PARTY.

Fined Rupees Ten.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The Bengales youth named Akhoy Kumar Ghosh, aged eighteen years, a native of Eastern Bengal, who was arrested by the C.I.D. on the evening of the 15th instant, at the Town Hall while an entertainment was being given to His Excellency Lord Minto was placed before Mr. Swinhoe, Second Presidency Magistrate yesterday. The accused was charged with being found in a public building and unable to render a satisfactory account of his presence there. Accused was fined ten rupees or one week's imprisonment.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

Subjects to be Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

A circular has been issued by the Reception Committee of the Congress giving rules and regulations for the sittings from 26th to 28th December. It points out the utility of the movement and says the next sitting will be held at a very critical time when in view of the nation's gains and losses the future line of action will have definitely to be laid down. Problems, the circular suggests, which will have to be discussed will be the unsatisfactory regulations for the elections to the Councils, the extension of Local Self-Government, the Seditious Meetings Act, the Press Act, public expenditure, educational and police, and separation of magisterial from police duties.

DARING DACOITY AT GHARISA.

Large Amount of Cash and Gold Carried Away.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Particulars of a daring political decoity at Gharisa village in the Faridpur district are to hand. Near the village market lives a well-to-do gentleman Iswar Lal. On the evening of 7th instant a little after sunset some twenty or twenty-five young men with coats on and handkerchiefs tied round their faces arrived at the house of Mr. Pal. It is said that the decoits dressed themselves in a novel way by putting their sacred threads on their coats. They however entered Iswar Chandra's house after placing one of themselves with guns at the entrance and began to appropriate the man's valuables by breaking open boxes and chests with iron hammers. Those who came to the poor man's help hearing of the dacoity were driven away by the man with guns at the entrance. Iswar says that the decoits took away some 30 otvaris of gold and about Rs. 50,000 in cash. The decoits fled by a boat over the canal. Police enquiry is going on but as yet no clue has been obtained.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay has been sent to the Government of India :—

Rain during week moderate parts Konkan, Deccan, Rewa Kanths, Savantvadi, Kolhapur, slight Gujarat, Karnatak, Baroda. Standing crops slightly damaged recent rain Ratnagiri, Kanara, East Khandesh, insects Poona, grasshoppers Nasik, Belgaum, generally good elsewhere. Cotton slightly affected by recent rain parts Deccan. Kharif harvesting generally progressing. Cotton picking continues Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Baroda. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation parts Sind, Panch Mahals, Mahi Kantha, Savantvadi. Rabi sowing continues parts Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Gujarat, Kolaba, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Cutch, Rewa Kantha. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock deficient Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, generally in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation generally adequate. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prices risen Hyderabad, Dharwar, fallen Karachi, Sholapur, generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchesable Sind 19 to 40, Konkan 13 to 22, Karnatak 7 to 19 per cent. less than normal, Gujarat 1 per cent. more than normal to 17 per cent. less, Deccan 12 per cent. more to 23 per cent. less.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR BENGAL.

Members Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

A "Gazette of India in Ordinary" issued this evening contains the following proclamation :—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3, sub-section, (of the Indian Councils Act 1909, (9 Edw. 7 C. 4,), the Governor-General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to issue the following proclamation :—

(1). A Council shall be constituted in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William with effect from the 28th day of November, 1910, for the purpose of assisting the Lieutenant-Governor in the Executive Government of the Province.

(2). The members of the Council shall be three or such other number not exceeding four, as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time determine.

(3). (a) Two members of the Council shall be persons who at the time of their appointment, have been in the service of the Crown in India for at least twelve years.

(b). The other member or members shall be either persons so qualified or persons who at the time of their appointment, have resided in India for at least twelve years.

(4). If a member is absent from illness or otherwise, the Lieutenant-Governor may, subject to the condition prescribed by sub-clause (a) of clauses (3), appoint a person qualified under Clause (3) to be a temporary member.

(5). In any case in which the judgment of the Lieutenant-Governor is of high importance and essentially affects the public interest and welfare, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct that such case shall be decided in accordance with his opinion, the opinion of the majority of the Council to the contrary notwithstanding.

(6). Where the Lieutenant-Governor makes a direction under clause (5), he shall record a statement of his reason for making such direction and any dissentient member may record a statement of the reason for his dissent; a copy of every statement recorded under this rule shall forthwith be submitted to the Governor-General.

(7). Save as provided in Clause, (5), the opinion of the majority of the Council shall prevail and in the case of equality of votes, the Lieutenant-Governor shall have a second or casting vote.

(8). If the Lieutenant-Governor is obliged to absent himself from any meeting of the Council from indisposition or any other cause, all the functions which are exerciseable in the Council by the Lieutenant Governor shall be discharged by the Vice-president of the Council appointed under section (4) of the Indian Councils Act 1909,

LATER.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Members of the Executive Council of the Lieut-Governor of Bengal :—(1) The Hon. Mr. F. A. Slacke, Member of the Board of Revenue Bengal ; (2) Mr. F. W. Duke, on special duty in the Bengal Secretariat ; and (3) Rai Bahadur Kishori Lal Goswami of Serampore, Hugli District Bengal.

THE KARMAYOGIN CASE.

Discharged Printer still in Jail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Another application was made to-day to Mr. Thornhill, Chief Magistrate, informing his Worship that Mon Mohun who is the accused printer in the Karmayogin sedition case was not yet released from jail although his conviction and sentence had been set aside by the High Court on the 7th instant.

Mr. Thornhill :—What, do you really mean to tell me that the man is not yet released ?

Pleader :—That is exactly what my information states.

Mr. Thornhill turned to the Chief Court Inspector, Mukerji, who gave some information to his Worship in whispers.

Mr. Thornhill :—The order of release was passed on the 7th intant and we received it on the 14th.

Pleader :—And to-day is the 18th, i.e., the eleventh day after the release was ordered.

Mr. Thornhill :—The release order was sent by me to the jail on the day I received it.

Pleader :—That is so, but somebody must be responsible for this undesirable state of affairs. Not only is it so in this case, but in many other cases we have found scandalous delays in the release of prisoners. I think it is high time that something should be done to prevent a recurrence of such things in the future.

Mr. Thornhill :—Certainly, you are quite right. Mr. Thornhill then ordered the Superintendent of the Presidency, Jail to give the reason of this delay in the release of Mon Mohun Ghose.

Mr. Thornhill :—Let this order be carried to the Superintendent of the Jail at once by special messenger.

GREAT EXPLOSION IN AMRITSAR.

Three Men Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

Yesterday morning at 10-45 a terrible explosion occurred in Chauk Pasian, Amritsar, a thickly populated part of the town. The noise of the explosion was heard to a considerable distance and many houses in the neighbourhood were badly shaken A wooden beam, twelve feet long and weighing several maunds, was thrown across the street, a distance of some twenty-five yards. A brick staircase of a building reaching to the second storey, was demolished, while about half a dozen contiguous buildings have been more or less damaged. Of the men occupying the room which was the scene of the occurrence, the lifeless and mangled body of one was found on the roof of an adjoining house. Three others in a sadly mutilated condition were removed to Hospital where two died the same day. The only survivor is danderously injured.

Mr. Tomkins, Superintendent of Police, inspected the spot and made the necessary enquiries. The men were making patakhas or crackers in large numbers for the Lohri festival. The actual cause of the explosion is unknown.

DEATH OF A BARRISTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

We regret to announce the death of James Gouldsbury, Bar.-at-Law, which took place at the Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore, yesterday evening. Deceased, who was the son of a Bengal Civilian, was born at Sylhet in Eastern Bengal and Assam in 1837 and had a very varied career in his early life. He fought during the Mutiny as a sergeant taking part in the actions at Amroha, Dhelga, Nuggs and Hurris, all in the United Provinces, and obtained the Mutiny medal for his services. Later on he became Extra-Assistant Commissioner and served at Ferozepore. He was then called to the Bar and from 1884 practised as Advocate of the Chief Court where he made his mark. His Funeral takes place this afternoon.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major Browning Smith, I M S., is reposted to the Punjab.

Rev H. T. Otteley, Senior Chaplain, retires from the Service.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Hunter, Survey of India, has been granted eighteen months' leave.

Mr. Rogers, Conservator of Forests, is transferred to Pegu Circle, Burma Public Works.

Captain Hogg, R E I S., has been posted to the Public Works Department, United Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. Iwasaks is gazetted Consul for Japan at Bombay.

Captain James temporarily officiates as Political Agent, Kalat, vice Major Benn on short leave.

Mr. H. C. Dinshaw is appointed Consul for Portugal at Aden.

Mr. J. B. Wood is gazetted substantive pro tempore Foreign Secretary and Mr. Reynolds sub-protem Deputy Secretray.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. U. L. Majumdar, officiates as Comptroller of India Treasuries.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Sir Thomas Holland, Director of Geological Survey, is permited to retire from service.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Majors C. Herbert, D. Bailey Battye and Mercer are promoted to be Lieutenant Colonels.

W. F. Barrow, W. A. Dring, W. A. Dunlop, W. B. Write and L. F. H. Broocks, Indian Volunteer Force, are gazetted Honorary Colonel.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. King, Bombay Dockyard, has fifteen months leave.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Dyson, Engineer in Chief, North-Western Railway, has been granted six months' leave.

HUNDRED MILLION LOAN FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE.

THE Imperial Maritime League has addressed the following letter to the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith :—

Sir,—We respectfully submit to you a further list of Officers of Flag and General Rank, and of others, who concur in affirming their belief in the necessity for the loan of £100,000,000 for National Defence. The total number of Officers of such Rank who have now, at the instance of the Imperial Maritime League, given their public support to this proposal, is no less than 468. A large number of other representative men have, in addition, as you are already aware, endorsed it with their public approval. The League has observed with deep satisfaction that the effect of its success in assembling so vast a weight of expert opinion in favour of the suggestion has already been to bring the question of the loan into the forefront of practical politics. In this connection we would venture to recall again the fact that, as regards the Navy, the possibility of a loan has been mentioned with approval by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, while we may now add the further fact that it has since also received the yet more unqualified adhesion of the Home Secretary in his published letter of the 29th of this month. We would further presume to draw renewed attention to the circumstance that the support of the loan by the Opposition, should the Government propose it, already assured. The Leader of the Opposition, as we have previously stated, gave us authority to state his opinion that "any proposal adopted by the Government for strengthening the Navy would have the hearty support of the Unionist Party." He has since, in his speech delivered at Glasgow on the 19th instant, given full and public adhesion to the principle of a Naval Loan, saying in effect that financial pedantry must not be allowed to stand in the way of National security. Mr. Bonar Law, also, speaking at Glasgow on the 26th inst., has expressed his agreement with the policy of a loan in an utterance even more pronounced. We would add that this movement, as inaugurated by the Imperial Maritime League, is not merely one of an entirely non-party character ; it represents the only great and definite effort yet made to withdraw the question of financial provision for National Defence from the arena of party politics. It is an effort to unite both the great Political Parties in one for the preservation of the common Imperial inheritance of both. In view of the great and growing urgency of the Naval situation, as exemplified by the final removal, within the last fortnight, of six battleships of the "Royal Sovereign" Class from the effective list of the Royal Navy, and in view also of the rapid obsolescence of other old battleships, which is accelerated by every improvement made in the "Dreadnought" type, the Imperial Marine League makes the most earnest entreaty to His Majesty's Government to take immediate measures to avert the passing of our Supremacy at Sea. While, however, the proposal of the League bears foremost reference to the Navy, the distinguished signatories of the League's Appeal have likewise in mind the needs of the Army and the necessity for Aerial preparation. It is in respect of these, also, that the League has initiated this National endeavour; and it prays His Majesty's Government, by adopting the suggested loan, to provide the funds requisite to restore National Confidence in the whole realm of National Defence.—We are, &c.,

HAROLD FRAZER WYATT,
L. GRAHAM H. HORTON-SMITH,
Joint Founders and Honorary Secretaries,
Imperial Maritime League.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenoriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th November 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	Nil	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	18	1	15	...	37
Suez	18	2	10 p.m.	...	49

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Keythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Manyuen and Tengyuel (10-11-10).

Bushire report Anwaz line interrupted beyond Borasjoon (18 11-10).

Monlmein route to Siam via Raheng right. (18-11-10).

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day :—

SHIPS BOAT RACE.—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowance. M. S.	Entered by.
26' Pinnace I	2 0	H. M. S. Hyacinth
26' Pinnace I	Scr	do.
24' Cutter	7 0	do.
30' Gig	11 0	do.

Course : No. 17. From Committe Vessel—P and O Mooring Buoy "B" off Cross Island—North Karanja Buoy—Committee Vessel—all marks to Starboard = 6 miles. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-25 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Entered by.
Turquoise.....	0 0	J. W. Stokes and F. J. Preston.

Course : No. 18+2 same as "B" Class. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Entered by.
Trixie	0 50	Embarking Syndicate.
Antelope	9 15	Royal Warwickshire Regt.
Erin	Scr.	Honourable W. T. Morrison.

Course : No. 18+2. From Committee Vessel—North Karanja Buoy—P and O Mooring Buoy "B" off cross Island both to Port—North Karanja Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy Starboard—Mark Boat with R. Flag at South Troopship Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-35 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Entered by.
Coralie	2 31	Major N. Kirby, R. E.
Maud.....	0 50	Officers R. E.
Mavourneen	1 41	Newman Taylor.
Cluths	Scr.	J. J Welch.
Valkyrie	4 12	R. Walker.
Marie Louise	13 23	K. Maclver.
Anna	5 03	Officers H. M. Mint.

Course : No. 18 + 2 same as "B" Class. = 10·1 miles. Time-limit—6-15 p.m.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

Trial Match.

In order to give practice to the players who may be selected for the Indian Cricket Team going to England in 1911, a practice match has been arranged and will be played on Sunday next the 20th instant at the Hindoo Gymkhana Ground at 11-30 (S.T.), when the following players will take part. The teams will be captained by Messrs R. P. Meherhomji and C. V. Mehta. Mr. Cuffe (of Worcestershire), who has come down to coach up the players, will also take part in the match.

The teams will be :—

Baloo, M. B. Vatcha, S. Mador, Alli Rezak, K. Kapadia, D. Kapadia, H. Mulla, Telang (Jun.), Elchidana and Thakoor.

Cuffe, Tambuwalla, B. Mistry, M. Parekh, Rane, S. Chothia, Kirtikar, Cantunwalla, P. Kapadia, Divekar and D. Driver.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 7th November.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11 ..... £15,500,000

Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 5th November 1910, by Council Bills *, £13,103,667

Balance to be remitted from 6th November 1910 to 31st March 1911 £ 2,396,333

*This sum £ 1,745,000 has been taken to the acco the Currency Reserve.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 13 12	,, 11 8
Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	,, 6 0
Monthly ...	,, 2 8	,, 2 0

FUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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Quarterly ...	,, 10 10	,, 8 8
Monthly ...	,, 3 12	,, 1 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	,, 4-8 do.
Third Insertion	,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	,, 7	,, 8
Quarterly	,, 4	,, 5

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Sunday next before Advent, 20th November.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy : Rev. C. M. Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins ; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral, Eyre in E. flat ; Hymns 268, 217, 556, and 202 ; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon ; Canticles—Whitfield in E. flat. Hymns 517, 538 and 31. Collections for Betgeri Gadag Mission. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. Choral Even-song on Wednesday at 6-30 p. m.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy : Rev. W. J. Kenelly. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany ; 8-45 a.m., Holy Communion ; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Class ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Thursday, 8 a.m., Holy Communion.

St. John's Church, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton. 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist ; 11 a.m., Parade Service ; (Band Royal Warwickshire Regiment) ; 5-30 p. m., Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Week days :—Thursday, 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist. Daily 8-30 a.m., Matins ; Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena on Thursday, 6 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy : Rev Cannon Heywood ; Rev. J. H Robinson ; Rev. T Sharpley and Rev. D. L. Joshi. 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion ; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul, Kamatipura, Foras Road.—Clergy : Revs. J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky. 7-30 a.m., Matins (Urdu) ; 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Urdu) ; 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, Englisa and Tamil alternately ; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Urdu).

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy : Rev. P. R. Brinton 8 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy : Rev. P. Eykyn.—8-0 a.m. Holy Communion ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher : Rev. P. Eykyn.

St. Nicholas', Prines's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Week days.—Daily Prayer, 9-45 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Concert nights, 11 p.m.)

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy : Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Matins. 8-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist ; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to St. Peter). —Clergy : Rev. Father Moore ; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a. m. (English) ; 7-30 a. m. (Marathi) ; 9 a.m. (Gujerathi) ; 4 p.m, (Canarese), 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul),—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately ; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy : Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Lang-more and Chard. 6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist ; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany ; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist ; (Sermon by the Rev. H. Conway) ; 10-30 a. m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m., Choral Evensong. Preacher : Rev. Father Nicholson. Alms for Church Expenses.

S. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11-15 a.m. Matins, Sermon and Litany. Preacher, The Rev. P. E. Brinton.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—Vicar : Rev. Dr. B De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses ; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m. ; 7 a.m. ; 8 a.m. ; 9 a.m. ; 6-30 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Colaba.—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction.

St. Ann's Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar : Rev. Father Huismeher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m. ; 8-30 a.m. ; 6-30 p.m.

The Rozary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar : Rev. Fr. M. X. Gomes, 7-30 and 8-30 a.m., Masses ; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service. 6-30 and 7 a.m., Masses on week days.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar : L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy : Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass : 8 a.m., High Mass : 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvasso, Dadar.—Vicar : Rev. Thomas Henriques. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar : Rev. Bernard Mendonca. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Da bul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar : Rev. Fr. J. N. Continho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses ; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort.—Chaplain : Rev. J. Cameron. 11 a.m. Joint Morning Service ; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Psalm 11, Hymns 237, 581, and 351. Collection for Scottish Orphanage.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister : Rev. A. S. Crichton. 11 a. m. Service at Pali Hill (Rev. J. Cameron). 11 a. m., United Service (St. Andrew's Church) ; 5 p. m., Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (Rev. Alex S. Crichton). Hymns—429, 459, 371, Psalm 145.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister : The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—8 30 a. m., Morning Service. Preacher : Rev. Dr. Scott ; 4-30 p. m. Evening Service. Preacher ; Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla Paster : Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m. Sunday School : 9-30 a. m., Morning Service : 6-30 p. m. Evening Service ; 8-30 p. m. Mon's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m. Parade Service. Preacher Rev. R. O. Jenkins ; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher : Rev. J. D. Coutts ; 5 p.m. Sunday School ; 9 to 10 p. m. Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m. Preacher : Rev. J. D. Coutts ; 6-30 p.m., Preacher : Rev. R. O Jenkins ; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor : Rev. Frederick Wood. 9-45 a.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes ; 11 a.m., Preacher Rev. F. Wood ; 6-30 p.m., Preacher : Rev. F. Wood

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at Y. M. C. A. Hall.—Minister : Rev' H. E. Barrell. 8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher : Rev. H. E. Barrell ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher : Rev. H. E. Barrell.

Sal Hepatica

As effervescing combination of its Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & Co. 7 Elphinstone Circle Bombay
BEYNON & Co. 56 Esplanade Road.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A BOUDOIR RELIGION.

The last few years have seen a creed spring up and spread amongst us which is beautifully—one might almost say scientifically—adapted to our wants and weaknesses, our physical, moral, and intellectual state. This is emphatically a woman's creed, writes a correspondent in the "Times" and the few men found amongst its adepts are usually of so ladylike a kind as to prove rather than disprove this statement. An interesting point about the new propaganda is that it prospers best amongst the "comfortable class." Its true home is the boudoir, its initiates are persons of leisure. It appeals to self-interest—more usually called the longing for a higher life—by a general promise of health, wealth and happiness. It does not appeal to the heart ; but no importance is attached to this trifling omission. The disciple of New Thought believes—and here it were bigotry indeed to disagree with her—that there is a great spiritual something somewhere." She is determined to make all the use of it that she can for the purpose of her own comfort and prosperity ; for she has learned that the cult of her own personality is the sacred duty of life.

PURSUIT OF CONCRETE TRIUMPHS.

When she attends a meditation class and learns to penetrate into that "silence" of which—with an inconsistency for which we cannot but be grateful she talks so much she is indulging in no more ascetic discipline. She is a practical woman and whilst she laboriously eases her subconscious mind to meditate on peace or unity or stimulates her spiritual principle—no longer called the soul—by breathing carefully and deeply from the chest in accordance with the principles of Yogi she is in pursuit of results far more concrete then the arid triumphs of medieval sanctity. It may be the cure of indigestion or it may be the increase of her income. It matters little the methods is always the same : for as one of the articles of the new faith lays down Wealth is but health of circumstance." Whatever it is that you want—more money less influenza or immunity from an irritating husband—you are as likely to find it inside you as anywhere else ; provided that you concentrate your attention on it and breathe as deeply as you can. "Inhale slowly, but not too slowly," says one manual of New Thought : "as you inhale say mentally, with eyes raised under closed lids, I am—say it slowly and distinctly, and try quietly to realise that the Infinite is really You . . . This same exercise, used with the words, I am money, is the finest treatment for opulence."

THE COMFORTABLE LIFE.

The new faith has other striking advantages for those who value a comfortable life, besides the ease and efficacy of its treatment for opulence. It insists much on the folly of self-denial and the impropriety of all anxiety for the safety and happiness of one's friends and relations. Those who long to improve the lot of their neighbours can instruct them in New Thought. Teaching others to "go into the silence" is far better than going oneself into the slums. Since this creed further authorizes the avoidance of all bores—here called persons upon a lower spiritual plane—its social advantages are clear and that air of snug tranquillity observable in its initiates is explained. Before she can attain these heights of spirituality however, the neophyte must place herself under a master ; for the secret of the new consciousness is not to be acquired from a shilling manual. Discipleship is a somewhat expensive matter, the New Thought profit acquiring his income by other methods than those which he recommends to his pupils. He feels that his ministrations, whether pastoral or medical, are better appreciated by those who pay. With him the aspirant will sit, in silence, whilst his sub-consciousness trains here. She will be instructed in the mysteries of deep breathing ; which, combined with the difficult practice of silence, is to rouse her solar plexus from its sleep, permitting her, as a convert has well put it, to "feel at one with the great Heart of the Universe, and eat anything without discomfort."

A PAIR OF CULPRITS.

Attendance at the classes where the higher wisdom is absorbed by silent disciples from a silent apostle is an interesting, if at first a trying, experience. The faithful being gathered together the teachers announces the subject on which meditation is to take place ; generally a word of large and vague significance, such as power, eternity or peace. The comfortable ladies who compose the congregation loosen their furs, adjust their veils, close their eyes firmly, and proceed to wrestle with the situation, led by the robust subconscious mind of the teacher. As time passes a sleepy peace descends upon the room, and the neophyte is led to ponder on the narrow line which separates dozing from meditation. She, perhaps, commits the impropriety of opening one eye and discovers with a shock the eye of another pupil gazing stealthily about the room, as if seeking inspiration from the "illusions of sense." Both culprits shut their eyes again and return to the arduous cultivation of their subconscious minds until the hour for which they have contracted is at an end. Then the disciples go home to continue the all important business of self-development, refreshed by a quiet afternoon spent in moderately comfortable chairs, which may or may not owe its restful qualities to the spiritual energy which it has so effectually concealed.

The High Class Washing Material.

'VIYELLA.'

(Reg).

DOES NOT SHRINK.

The new Shirt Blouses is "Viyella" mark a great advance on those of previous seasons. The "Viyella" cloth remains of the same delightful softness, and in the patterns and colorings of the material, the latest fashions have been used with the happiest result.

From leading Drapers and Stores, or name of nearest sent by "Viyella" 24-25, New Gate Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

Christmas Number, 1910.

TO BE PUBLISHED

MID-DECEMBER.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the "Bombay Gazette" this year will surpass previous issues in attractiveness and interest.

Each succeeding issue has surpassed its predecessor in literary merit and in circulation, therefore the Proprietors have decided on offering a number this year which will eclipse all previous ones.

Arrangements have been made for a series of Stories and Sketches by a score of the best known authors.

The following are among other features already arranged for :—

THE GOLDEN GIRL,
By
GEORGE R. SIMS.

GENERAL BURTON'S GHOST,
By
KATHARINE TYNAN.

MISTLETOE & ROSEMARY,
By
ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

A CHRISTMAS TOY,
By
TOM GALLON.

NANCY'S NEW YEAR ADVENTURE,
By
HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

THE MAGIC MISTLETOE,
By
W. E. NORRIS.

MERE DROSS,
By
JOHN STRANGE WINTER.

UNCLE BEN,
By
M. H. POYNTER.

A MIDSUMMER CHRISTMAS DAY,
By
W. A. McKENZIE.

A YULETIDE MYSTERY,
By
E. EVERETT GREEN.

LOVE THE MAGICIAN,
By
A. MACCLURE WARNOCK.

DRAWING ROOM MAGIC,
By
CALTON.

HOW SANTA CLAUS CAME TO HOLLY HOUSE,
By
OUEENIE SCOTT-HOOPER.

LOUIS WAIN'S CAT SKETCHES.

PICTORIAL HUMOUR,
By
HILDA COWHAM AND OTHERS.

Sketches by Seymour Hicks, Ellaline Terriss, Harry Lauder, Marie Studholm, and other well-known actors and actresses.

Space for Advertisements will necessarily be restricted and it will therefore be necessary for intending advertisers to apply early for space and position to

THE MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette,"
2, Green Street,
FORT.

FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, made to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Fobinge plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

SORABJEE A. M. ERANEE,
Adelphi Hotel Compound, Clare Road,
Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.
INDIAN AGENTS :
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WHEN YOU HAVE FAILED TO GET THROUGH OTHERS JUST WHAT YOU REQUIRE
IN
BUNGALOWS,
FLATS,
OFFICES,
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GODOWNS
CONSULT US.
We have places in all localities TO SUIT all requirements.

LUARD BARRINGTON & CO.
55, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT.
P. O. BOX 239.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 4 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 0 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one, anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS.

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

TO ESCAPE
All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book!!!
"KAM SHASTRA,"
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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 19th Nov. 1910.

LORD HARDINGE.

THE Viceroy-elect had a remarkably busy day yesterday, beginning before eight o'clock in the morning, receiving or replying to five addresses and finishing with a State banquet at night. His Lordship's visit terminates this morning, so he had either to work hard during his twenty-four hours in Bombay, receive deputations, or leave his task unfulfilled—and with it many people disappointed. The Municipal address, which Lord Hardinge first received, was a document passed with remarkably good taste and to it his lordship vouchsafed a singularly graceful reply—promising nothing, it is true, but establishing an association with Bombay which most of its residents has forgotten, but to which a mural tablet in the Cathedral bears lasting testimony. Lord Hardinge, as was inevitable, declined to make any pronouncement of policy on landing. It would have been unwise and contrary to the precedent if he had. But he did enough. He acknowledged that the present and the future are rife with problems of a far more complex and more difficult character than those of the past; but he expressed his determination to face them with courage and sympathy. So long as he does that, it is all we can hope for. He will deserve success if he does not achieve it. But we think he will. His aim, maintaining the policy initiated by Lord Minto, is of course only what is to be anticipated for the time being. But after events may lead the new Viceroy to alter it to some extent, to meet the new circumstances which may crop up. But these we trust, will not prove very serious. It was satisfactory to learn too, at the outset, that Lady Hardinge contemplates, "in her own proper sphere," contributing to the welfare and needs of the women of India. There are many directions in which efforts of the kind may be made and we doubt not her Ladyship will not only encourage these, but possibly also discover fresh means of exercising her influence for the good of her fellow-women.

The address of the Chamber of Commerce was a more portentous representation than that of the Municipality and referred to many matters beyond the scope of the Chamber's immediate functions. It, however, made pointed reference to the Railway policy of Lord Minto's Government and urged the advisability, before any extensive work is undertaken, of consulting commercial opinion. Lord Hardinge made the most diplomatic answer possible and the Chamber doubtless expected no more. One promise, however, Lord Hardinge made to the Chamber which was gratifying to them—which was that he would consult them on subjects in which they were directly interested and rely at the same time on their helpful co-operation in all matters affecting the development of the resources of the Empire. A similarly tactful reply was given to the Bombay Native Merchants' Chamber. With regard to the Maho medan deputation and their address it may be that they hoped for something more definite and committal with regard to Municipal representation. If so they were disappointed, for His Excellency made a sympathetic reply and with that for the time being any must needs be satisfied. Lord Hardinge undoubtedly made an excellent impression on those who met him, and his replies to the several addresses, he was good enough to receive, were greeted as models of tact and commonsenee.

RATS AND PLAGUE IN ENGLAND. THE fate of the rat in England and especially in Suffolk is sealed. Death in a swift, sure and wholesale form is now decreed against him, for in spite of the repeated appeals of the "Society for the Destruction of Vermin" to the people to hunt and kill him, he has not only lived, but flourished and multiplied in every part of the Kingdom, feeding royally on the best of the grain crops and anything else he fancied. Sir James Crichton-Browne estimates the damage done by rats in England at £15,000,000, a figure too low in the opinion of the agricultural correspondent of the *Times* and too high by the Board of Agriculture. But, not being able to dispute its accuracy, the Board prudently refrains from taking up an "ex-cathedra" attitude in the matter. Now that a mysterious illness, officially diagnosed and declared to be plague, has invaded Suffolk, and the rats there having been found suffering from it active measures are commended to exterminate that rodent. We in India are too familiar with the itinerary of the plague bacillus when it enters on its occult and terribly fatal course. We know, thanks to Yersin, Bannermann, Haffkine and others, that the rat suffers before man, and that the rat flea is generally the conveyer of the disease. This theory, proved to the hilt in India, had but an academic interest in England until its application was found at work in the Eastern counties. The war on rats in Bombay that has had such admirable results, is now declared in England; learned and experienced doctors meet and preach the absolute necessity for getting rid of the rat at any cost, and his fleas must go with him. At a meeting of the Institute of Public Health in London, Sir James Crichton-Browne presided and advocated a national effort for the extermination of rats. Mr. Mark Hovell suggested that when killed they should be immediately placed in bags to prevent the fleas seeking other hosts. The bags, well secured, should be flung into a destructor or fire of adequate fierceness for their demolition.

Mr. J. Cantlie's proposal that, instead of working from the seat of the trouble outwards in Suffolk, extermination of the rats should start at the borders of the county and proceed in an ever-contracting circle, was a sensible idea and would prevent the migration of infected rats into other areas. Sir Lauder Brunton hoped that the movement would be general through the country, for killing off in one district and then relaxing efforts would leave a clear stage for the re-establishment of the rat in stronger force than ever. It is certain that concerted, national action is imperatively necessary, and even if legislation be required, the work need not wait for it. There is, as the President insisted, no need for panic, there are sanitary bye-laws, and sanitary organisations, enough about the country to deal with any visitation. England may congratulate herself that 240 years have passed without a serious outbreak of plague within her limits, but that does not make her immune, and no one can close his eyes to the fact that the bacillus has established itself among the rodents in East Anglia and must be ousted. Never were rats more numerous than now in England. The Thames Port Sanitary authorities point proudly to the fact that three or four thousand rats have been killed in their circuit in recent years. Compared to the numbers killed in any fortnight in Bombay this is but a drop in the ocean. In Suffolk not only is the rat condemned but the rabbit, the hare and the cat are more than suspect. There is even a warning out against eating Suffolk pheasants. But it cannot be certain that all the ferrets, rabbits, cats and birds found dead or dying there were plague victims. Much poison for rats was laid about with a careless generosity, and it seems more than likely that many an innocent creature swallowed the poison and died of it. How plague came to Suffolk is a question that will probably never be answered. Whether it came in barges up the Orwell or the Deben, between which rivers the outbreak occurred, or from London whence manure, containing the sweepings of vessels, was brought to enrich the Suffolk fields, no one will ever know. Meanwhile mere killing of rats is not sufficient protection against the spread of the disease. They should be burnt on the spot if possible. That popular sea-side resort, Felixstowe, started a cart to go round the town collecting dead rats. It should have insisted on their being first burned to ashes, before carting them away.

The Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk laid special emphasis on the importance of forming "rat clubs" or of reviving those already moribund. But unless they are more energetic than they have been in the past, they will not effect much. The farmer, incidentally, should benefit enormously from all these overtures. In Sir J. Crichton-Browne's estimate of the damage done by the rat, he calculated only one rat per acre of arable land, and put the damage at a farthing daily per rat. This seems a very moderate estimate when it is remembered that, in only one stack of corn, threshing time reveals a thriving and numerous rat population, easily housed and luxuriously fed. In spite of attention being repeatedly called to the grim total of their farthing damages, rats have been so little punished in the United Kingdom that they have multiplied out of all conscience, while their natural enemies, the hawk, the pestrel, the rook, the gull, and that great sportsman, the owl, have been killed freely without any thought of their utility in destroying the rat to which no one can honestly attribute a single redeeming quality. Rot poison costs the country yearly £250,000, but the wary animals are not much the worse of the outlay, they too often laugh in their holes at the display and leave it and the traps temptingly set for them, severely alone. If the quarter of a million spent in chemical poisons were employed in a systematic campaign with proper weapons of destruction, a far better result would be obtained, many people justly think. That a clean sweep of the different species of rats can be made even in England, we may doubt, with the lesson of Bombay before us. Here, with well-directed efforts that have done away with the rat population at the rate of a thousand a day for the last few years, they are still too numerous for safety. From the depths of our woeful experience we sympathise with England and with her success in keeping the plague at bay or even in circumscribing its ravages, if it should persist in a visitation.

HYDERABAD'S NEEDS. THERE is no doubt that a more progressive railway policy is needed in the state of Hyderabad, and this requirement is alluded to in a forcible note by Mr. Cassen Walker, which accompanies the annual Budget statement. The present position of affairs is this. There are two railway lines passing more or less centrally through the country—one running east and west through Hyderabad, the whole length of the Dominions, the other starting from Hyderabad and running north. A branch line is now under construction at the expense of the State, joining up the important town of Hingoli with the Metre Gauge line at Purna, a distance of about 50 miles, and the Railway engineers have promised to have it open for traffic within a year from now. But there are large portions of the Dominions on the south, north-east, and north-west of the Dominions entirely unprovided with railway facilities; also neither of the existing railways is able to serve more than a very narrow line of country for the simple reason that they are not joined by any feeder roads from the interior. This is a state of affairs which ought quickly to be remedied and under the improved conditions of Hyderabad finance, which we noted the other day, at least a commencement should be made. This could be done without unduly depleting the State balances, a course which for reasons connected with the currency would at present be very undesirable. As Mr. Walker points out the need for feeder railways is emphasised by the scarcity of good roads in the interior. He says he believes it to be the case that there are not more than four or five roads in the interior of the Dominions which are passable throughout at all times of the year. A few moorum roads have been laid down, and here and there perhaps, a metal road is under construction; but none of them have been provided with the requisite bridges or culverts; not even those leading from district head-quarters to tehsil head-quarters. Some districts have absolutely no roads at all except a few fair weather village tracks. This is a state of affairs for which there is no excuse, seeing, as the Assistant Finance Minister points out, that during the last five years as much as nine lakhs of rupees have been allotted to the Public Works Department for road construction. This betrays a laxness of administration, which, it is high time, should cease and which should be given prompt attention by His Highness' principal ministers. It is obviously hopeless to expect the State to make any material advances while its means of communication are allowed to remain in such an unsatisfactory condition. Hyderabad has now reached a period, when substantial improvements may reasonably be expected from it. An annual surplus of State receipts over expenditure has become fairly well established, and some of this again should be utilised in satisfying the urgent need for improved buildings in the Dominion. In Hyderabad itself there is need for a new Central Hospital, a new High Court, a new Accountant-General's office, and other minor offices. Many offices in the mofussel require repairs and renewal, and greater speed might advantageously be employed in proceeding with the hospital scheme which was sanctioned three years ago. Another direction in which money should be spent is on certain forest work, which ultimately would become very remunerative. Mr. Walker's note shows that Hyderabad is now in a position materially to advance the social conditions of her people, but unfortunately it is impossible to avoid the impression that a disinclination exists to take advantage of present opportunities.

IT has been settled that henceforward the Australian Mail will leave Calcutta on Tuesdays.

AN Association for promoting the Industrial Education of Hindu youths of the Punjab has been started by which qualified students will be sent to Europe, America, Japan or other foreign countries for the purpose of proper and efficient training and education. Ordinarily such students will receive Rs. 120 a month in Europe and America and Rs. 50 in Japan as a scholarship in addition to railway fare and passage money. Duni Chand, Barrister-at-Law, is the Hon. General Secretary to the Association and an appeal to Hindus to enlist themselves as members of the Association by the payment of the small sum of one rupee per year is being circulated.

A SOCIETY entitled the Nationalist Peace Society has just been formed to advocate peace principles by rationalist methods.

THE sum of £4,000 has been voted by residents of Lima (Peru) towards the cost of the erection at Brigue of a memorial to Chavez, the hero and victim of the Alpine flight.

THE Prime Minister has received from the Church Association a resolution calling on the Government to prevent the entry into Great Britain of "Religious Orders" expelled from Portugal.

IMPORTANT secret experiments have been carried out at Birkenhead with the consent of the Mersey Dock Board, with a new explosive enabling torpedoes to penetrate the guard nets and wound a battleship.

THOUGH the City of London Territorials on mobilisation would require about 2,800 horses, the general officer commanding has been notified that only four horses suitable for the purpose can be provided, those belonging to the police ambulance.

The syndicate formed for the purpose of acquiring part of the island site of the Strand, whereon to erect a French Palace of Arts and Industries, has paid the London County Council the extra £2,500 demanded at their last meeting, and thus have the option until December 1.

THE *Sportsman's* Irish correspondent understands that the King will extend a share of his support to Irish racing next year, and with that object several of his Majesty's yearlings will shortly join Mr. Lushington's stable, Conyngham Lodge, Curragh, where Ambush II. was trained for the late King Edward.

DR. ALBERT HART, the well-known historian and professor of history at Harvard University, has just sounded a note of warning on race suicide. He declares that Americans have one-fifth as many children as when the country was founded. "There is a danger," says Professor Hart, "that the birth-rate will become smaller than the death rate." According to Professor Hart, the American habit of making late marriages, expensive education, and high cost of living are responsible for this condition of things.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE CABINET CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

CERTAINLY, as the Prime Minister said the other day, the present year of grace is *annus mirabilis* and I do not know that there is anything much more *mirabilis* about it than the wholly unexpected retirement of Viscount Morley from his position as Secretary of State for India. When the news that he had decided to give up a post in which he has so enormously increased his reputation as our greatest living statesman—those who do not agree with his Indian policy in all respects admit this—was first published in a Dublin newspaper. There was a general desire to hope that it might not be true. But the absence of a denial and the curious answers given to inquirers at the India Office—"Lord Morley had seen the report referred to and had nothing to say" and so forth—indicated that it was true. The universal regret at his decision was mitigated when it became known that he was likely to remain a member of the Cabinet and not go out of office altogether as it is thought was his wish. We have not so far been favoured with Lord Morley's reasons for quitting the Indian department which he has magnified as much as Mr. Chamberlain magnified the Colonial department, but the general impression—*anno domini*—is doubtless correct. Lord Morley is no longer a young man; he has lived laborous days, continuously for five years; he has apparently completed the task he set himself when he accepted the Indian portfolio; and it is only natural that he should take advantage of the termination of one Viceroyalty and the commencement of another to hand over his arduous duties to a younger man. There is no fear that his successor, Lord Crewe, will be unequal to his responsibilities. He is not exactly a Lord Morley, but he has proved himself a successful administrator and he is in no sense a shirker. He will rely on the permanent officials more than Lord Morley did, but in the opinion of some people that will be not an unmixed evil. The close friendship which is believed to exist between him and the new Viceroy is as the *Times* says, a valuable asset. "It may," the leading journal adds, "serve to reassure Indian opinion since it must tend to the amicable readjustment of relations, temporarily disturbed." Mr. Harcourt's appointment to the Colonial Office is approved, but the friends of Colonel Seely are disappointed seeing that his overdue promotion to Cabinet rank has again been deferred. It would hardly have done to leave a new Under Secretary of the Colonies as well as a new Secretary of State for the Colonies.

PERSIA: THE BRITISH REMONSTRANCE.

The text of the resolution, which the Committee of the London All-India Moslem League have thought it necessary to adopt, is as follows:—"That in view of the grave concern the British Note recently presented to the Persian Government is likely to cause his Majesty's Musulman subjects, the committee of the London All-India Moslem League note with satisfaction and relief the renewed assurance issued by his Majesty's Government that it has no intention of interfering with the integrity and independence of Persia. In recording their deep acknowledgments for this assurance, the committee desire to express the confident hope that, having regard to the intimate connexion between Persia and India since the dawn of history, the influence, Persia's culture and civilization has had over modern India before and since the advent of British power, and the tie of religion and kinship which unites the inhabitants of that country with a large body of his Majesty's Indian subjects, his Majesty's Government will extend its sympathy and support to the Persian Government in preserving her independence and properly organizing the Administration." It is to be hoped that the committee will realise the importance of not saying or doing anything that is likely to embarrass the British Government or to alienate the sympathies of the many English friends of the League. The *Times* points out that the committee "seems to have gone somewhat outside its normal functions in expressing satisfaction that the British Government has disclaimed intentions which it never dreamed of cherishing. The committee has not hitherto shown itself conspicuously mindful of 'the tie of religion and kinship' which it has now discovered, and it has never so far as we are aware, attempted to offer that counsel to the people of Persia of which they stand so much in need." The *Times*, however, admits that any action which might seem to impair the permanent integrity of Persia would be viewed with natural regret, and possibly some apprehension, throughout Islam, and it unequivocally reaffirms that "no such intention has ever been entertained for a moment." At the meeting of Moslems, held at the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday, the Chairman (Mayor Syed Hasan Bilgrami) appears to have done his best to keep the more excited portion of the audience within bounds, but was it altogether wise in the circumstances to read the "series of strongly worded telegrams from Mahomedans in Paris, Manchester, Edinburgh and Cambridge, condemning British and Russian aggression in Persia"—I quote from the *Morning Post* report of the proceedings—"as barbarous and inhuman!" Although Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P. and Dr. Rutherford took part in the meeting, I do not see the name of Mr. Ameer Ali (President of the London All India Moslem League) amongst the speakers. In the *Times*, this morning, there is a letter from Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Honorary Secretary of the League, replying to the comments of that journal on the resolutions. He says:—'Mahomedan feeling, both here and in India, is becoming so agitated and alarmed on the subject of Persia and her possible fate that the committee felt it imperative to draw attention to the emphatic assurance issued by his Majesty's Government and to give expression to the hope, which all thinking Mahomedans entertain, that England would extend her support to Persia, not on mere sentimental considerations alone, in preserving her independence and organizing her administration.'" He adds:—"As a rule the committee confine their activities to the promotion of the general interests of India and of their own people in particular. But when any question arises within or without the Empire which affects, or is likely to affect, Indian Mahomedan feeling they consider it their duty to direct and regulate such feeling, so far as lies in their power, within constitutional limits; and at the same time to inform and advise the Government of its existence and trend. From this principle the committee have not departed, nor do they propose to depart." I do not remember to have seen any telegram from India stating that Mahomedan feeling there is becoming agitated by the unfortunate misapprehension of British policy—a misapprehension for which there is now at all events no justification.

THE 13·5 IN. GUN.

Until the *Daily Telegraph* mentioned the fact about a week ago, I doubt if there were twenty people in this Kingdom outside a narrow circle of specially well-informed persons who were aware of the adoption of the new gun which, if it has not delayed the German Naval programme, appears to have created something like consternation at one or more foreign Admiralty. And yet Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at Walthamstow on Monday, declared that a German official told him all about the 13·5in. gun 12 months ago! It is true that Lord Charles was speaking at an election meeting and on the eve of the poll, but we know that he never draws the long bow. Did he not say at this very meeting that if anybody could prove that he had exaggerated or that there was no justification for the naval programme he had put before the country, he was prepared to undergo from three to five years' penal servitude? Happily there is no chance of our losing Lord Charles for three to five years even if Mr. M'Kenna can prove that his doughty critic has occasionally made over-coloured statements and asked for more ships than one actually required. A man is not sentenced to "from three to five years' penal servitude" in these isles, merely because he is "prepared" to undergo that punishment. I have said that consternation has been caused in one or more European admiralty by the increase in the calibre of the great guns of our newer Dreadnoughts. An alarmed contributor of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, described as a writer of evident competence, anticipates that the leviathans, now in course of construction at Trieste, will be obsolete before they are ready to be put into commission. To change the projected armament of the Austrian Dreadnoughts is now an impossibility. The order for ten 12 in. guns for each of the vessels was given long ago. "We are not rich enough," he says, "to pay for these guns and at the same time to bear the cost of new 13·5in. guns which, moreover, our gun factories would not be in a position to supply within the time stipulated for the completion of our two Dreadnoughts." This little surprise of the British naval authorities is attended by serious consequences for Austria. "We have," he sorrowfully "remarks hardly taken the first step in the Dreadnought question, but we already feel the huge naval armaments dictated by England driving us forward like a goad." How very distressing! But why did not the German official, who went out of his way to tell a British admiral 12 months ago all about the new British 13·5in. gun, also reveal the "secret" to Admiral Count Montecuccoli, the Austrian "Navy Commander?" Since the above was written there has appeared in the Press a long communication from Mr. John Leyland, an English writer, who, after visiting German building yards by permission, has been contributing to New York journal a series of articles "to demonstrate to the American public the worthlessness of some views, which he believes to prevail in England." Replying to some criticism Mr. Leyland expresses disbelief in the story that the Germans are dismayed by the revelation of our 13·5in. gun and that they will have to re-design their new ships altogether. He would not be surprised, he says, to learn that they regard their 12 in. as being effective as our 13·5in. He has apparently overlooked the communication which the Imperial German Admiralty has made to the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Mail*. In this interesting statement confidence in the merits of the German gun is proclaimed, but it is admitted that the English example must be followed. I quote the following passage:—"It may.....be said that the introduction of the 13½in. gun in the new English ships is received in Germany, in view of the universal confidence in the worth of our gun material, far less 'dramatically' and with greater equanimity than certain London newspaper articles would indicate. Wide sections of the population of Germany will regret this new step forward along the path first trodden by England with the introduction of the Dreadnought type, in so far as further increase of displacement, and therefore higher costs of construction, will be unavoidable. The regret will be all the keener, because Germany and other Naval Powers must, for better or for worse, sooner or later follow suit if the natural and obvious principle of equality of units is to be consistently maintained for new constructions simultaneously taken in hand." The communication is too long to be reproduced in full, but it is particularly in its reference to something that was stated in the House of Commons an illustration of the excellent way in which Germany is served by her Intelligence Department. I hope that our Intelligence Department is equally effective, but I doubt if it is.

COLONIALS AND INDIANS.

Although a descreet silence is observed here with reference to the New Zealand attempt to boycott the P. and O. Company owing to its employment of Lascar instead of white crews, the incident is regarded in influential quarters as very unfortunate particularly at this juncture in Imperial affairs. The New Zealand Agents of the Company have made a neat reply to the local Premier's recent outburst. These men, they point out, are the countrymen of soldiers who have served in China and Egypt and who might be called upon to do similar service in the Southern Pacific. My own impression, based upon a pretty extensive acquaintance with Colonials, is that the attitude of Australasians towards their Asiatic fellow-subjects is much more serious than that of South Africans. In the latter case the hostility to Indians is more an economical than a racial question. In the former, the objection is more racial than economical. The blood of the Australasians is so pure that it must not be defiled by mixture with Asiatic blood. I am glad to see that amongst the addresses presented to the Duke of Connaught upon his landing at Cape Town was one signed by the President of the British Indian League on behalf of the whole Indian community of that enlightened colony. "Our greeting to your Royal Highness" say the signatories, "is enhanced by our recollection of the many glorious acts of righteousness and honour and justice which your gracious mother, Queen Victoria, of ever beloved and revered memory, wrought on behalf of her myriads of subjects in her Empire of the East; and we are inspired with the confident hope and trust that the reign of his Majesty King George the Fifth will witness the complete restoration and establishment of enduring peace, good will and contentment throughout the vast populations of the Indian Peninsula. The address goes on to say:—"The lot of his Majesty's Indian subjects in the province of the Cape of Good Hope has been ever marked by peace and contentment and we hail with glad satisfaction the advent of a South African United nation, being firmly convinced that the civil status and freedom hitherto enjoyed by us will be continued and strengthened by the Union Government from end to end of its vast territories." So mote it be. The statement of the Johannesburg correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* that the Bill shortly to be introduced by the Union Minister of the Interior, for the purpose of consolidating the the immigration laws of South Africa, will make "some important concessions to Asiatics in the Transvaal, including the admission yearly of a certain number of educated Indians is satisfactory as far as it goes and the text of the proposed measure will be awaited with great interest.

(Concluded on page 9).

CONSERVATIVE PROGRAMME.

DEFINITION BY MR. BALFOUR.

Lords Carry Lord Rosebery's Resolutions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 17.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Rosebery proceeded with his reform resolutions, moving that the House consist of Lords of Parliament, chosen first, by the hereditary Peers from among themselves and by nomination of the Crown, secondly, by virtue of offices of qualification held by them, and thirdly, from outside.

Lord Rosebery hoped and believed that the Peers would support these principles on the ground that they would, to a large extent, solve great constitutional questions. It could be done without convulsions and continuous general elections. (Cheers). Reasoning men would not hesitate to chose between the reform of the Lords and the tyranny of a single Chamber. (Cheers). Any differences between the two Houses could be settled by a conferences or by the referendum, the latter in acute cases.

Lord Curzon thought that the Lords had indulged in an unexampled act of self-renunciation, which had profoundly impressed the country.

Lord Courtney thought that the scheme was such a phantom that it could be hardly grasped by any rational man. He entirely disagreed with the Government that the Conference having failed, it was idle to pursue the matter. He also was altogether against legislation in the streets, instead of in Parliament.

Bona-Fide Reform.

Lord Selborne emphasised the fact that the reform was bona fide, and had no mental reservations behind it. He pointed out that public opinion was equally divided, and it was impossible for one half to coerce the other. The Government could not permanently settle the question; it could only settle it according to its own ideas. (Cheers.) It would mean a prolonged and bitter struggle, but they would never sit down under a solution ignoring half of their countrymen.

Lord Rosebery's resolutions were then carried without a division.

Lord Lansdowne stated that he was prepared to support Lord Rosebery's scheme. Lord Crewe congratulated Lord Selborne on his return. Continuing, he said, discussion of the details of the resolutions would be futile, but if there were a division, he would not vote as there was a deal to be said in support of all Rosebery's propositions. He thought that when the Lords were reformed some, if not all, would be included in its new constitution.

Mr. Balfour's Speech.

The Conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations opened at Nottingham to-day. A resolution was passed declaring that an effective second Chamber was a vital necessity to the interests of the nation, and welcoming the House of Lords' steps towards reform.

Mr. Balfour in a speech at Nottingham to-night, said they proposed no defensive warfare, but would show the country that they had an Imperial and Domestic policy, carrying infinite advantages. Had the Unionist members of the Conference agreed to the only terms on which an agreement was possible, they would have betrayed their cause. The Unionist members of the Conference were absolutely unanimous. Although the Conference had been unfruitful it might well be a precedent for further conferences, dealing with great national interests.

Tariff Reform Still the First Plank.

Tariff Reform was still the first constructive policy of the Unionists. If the benefits to be derived from it involved the burdening of wage-earners he would not touch it. If it increased the cost of bread, compensation should be given in respect of tea, sugar, etcetera.

They were looking to the election with full confidence in the result. The House of Commons ought to remain the dominant element in a two chamber system. If the Chambers dissented the only arbitrator was the people.

The numbers of the Lords should be reduced to men of public service comprising an element elected by the Peers and an equal element, representing the great bodies of public opinion opposed to an elected second Chamber.

Mr. Balfour on Lords' Reform.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Mr. Balfour's outline of reform of the House of Lords, was practically identical with that of Lord Lansdowne.

Discussing Tariff Reform, he instanced the case of Japan, which had taken care not merely to safeguard the manufactures of Korea, but to put us at a disadvantage in a market once open to us. Why should we blame her for following a universal example?

Mr. Balfour desired to increase the number of freehold owners, to introduce a scheme of workmen's invalidity insurance, and to continue the fight for a strong Navy.

Discussing the reform of the House of Lords, he said, an element should be introduced by election or otherwise, representing the community at large, and the movement of public ideas. It should, at least, equal the number of Peers sitting by right of public service, or by election by their fellows. The Liberals were going to destroy the constitution in obedience to American subscribers. He only asked Britain to manage the affairs of Britain.

Other Conservative papers are confident that the speech will rally all the Moderates.

The Liberal Press fastens on Mr. Balfour's consent to a tax on bread. It declares that the Lords' concessions to reform, yesterday, were due to their knowledge that the King would not hesitate to give guarantees.

Responsible Lead at Last.

The *Morning Post*, hitherto Mr. Balfour's severest critic, rejoices at his speech as at last giving the Party a responsible lead, closing its ranks, and strengthening prospects of victory.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Sir David Rees, in a long letter, resigning his seat, explains that he is unable to support Government whose whole policy he trenchently attacks.

LATER.

The House of Commons was packed this afternoon to hear Mr. Asquith's statement. The Lobbies presented a most animated scene and the Peers' Gallery was filled to overflowing.

Mr. Asquith, who was given an ovation on entering the House, said that the Government proposed to pass the essential parts of the Finance Bill (cheers), and then to dissolve Parliament on November 28th.

He would propose the payment of Members next year.

The five o'clock rule was suspended.

Mr. Asquith moved that Government business should have precedence during the rest of the session. He said there would be no contentious measures, and they would confine, the Budget discussion to the Income Tax, the Tea Duty and the Sinking Fund. He saw no reason why they should not dissolve on Monday week (Cheers).

He had hoped to the last that the Conference would reach a settlement, but it was useless now to attempt a settlement by agreement.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

Foreign Minister's Protest.

CURTLY RETURNED BY RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Reuter wires from Teheran that in view of the report that a hundred Russian troops had crossed the frontier at Julfa, the Persian Foreign Minister protested against the despatch of a fresh force, fearing that it would excite the population. He also protested against the continued presence of a Russian garrison at Kazvin and Tabriz.

A Russian dragoman yesterday afternoon returned the Note, stating that the Russian Minister refused to accept any more protests regarding the presence of Russian troops in Persia.

AVIATOR'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

Relic Hunters' Hasty Search.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Reuter wires from Denver that Mr. Ralph Johnstone, the aviation altitude record-holder, fell yesterday from a height of 800 feet and was killed. He was attempting a sensational dip, when his machine turned over.

LATER.

The death of Johnstone was horrible. Something in his aeroplane broke causing the wings to fold up. Mr. Johnstone struggled his utmost to stretch them out again, but in vain. He fell like a lump of lead, every bone in his body being broken.

A crowd of souvenir hunters rushed to the spot and fought for relics, one extracting a splinter, which was piercing his body and dripping with blood, while others tore the gloves from his hands.

H. M. S. "BEDFORD."

Navigating Lieutenant also Reprimanded.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Lieutenant Dixie, the navigating lieutenant of the "Bedford", has been dismissed his ship and severely reprimanded for suffering her to be stranded by default. He was acquitted of the charge of negligence.

AMERICAN CUSTOMS CLAIMS.

English Houses Involved.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Reuter wires from New York that the Government has attached the stock of the branch house of Messrs. Joseph Brook and Co., woollen manufacturers of Bradford, in a suit to recover forty thousand sterling for alleged evasion of customs' duties, by means of fraudulent invoices.

The district attorney declares that the case is the most important that the Government have ever had, and is the first of a series involving claims amounting to two millions.

Several English manufacturers are involved.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Derby Gold Cup Result.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The race for the Derby Gold Cup was run at Derby this afternoon with the following result:—

Columbus	1
Merry Task	2
Accurate	3

Eleven ran.

The race was won by a short head with three-quarters of a length between the second and third.

The betting at the start was;—

10 to 1 against Columbus.
100 to 12 against Merry Task.
4 to 1 against Accurate.

KING GEORGE'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Lord Hardinge's Idea.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The *Times* says:—It is understood that the project of a visit to India originated with the King. Lord Hardinge was consulted and warmly approved the idea. There is reason to believe that the subject had already been discussed between Whitehall and the Government of India.

At first, the idea was for a series of provincial Durbars, the King receiving the Chiefs, according to geographical grouping, but it was considered that this could not impress the imagination of the Empire as a whole in the same degree as one vast assembly, or bring together the more important Chiefs of Protected States or Rulers of territories beyond actual borders, under the British influence.

Arrangements for the representation of India at the Coronation in London have been officially discussed for some time, but owing to the King's visit, they will be modified.

The total number of Chiefs invited is not likely to exceed fourteen, and each of the provincial Governments will probably have an Indian representative.

The Presidency cities will be separately represented.

The Representation of the Medical Service, the Educational Department and other branches will be confined to one individual each. The Indian Army will, it is proposed, be represented by native officers instead of by detachments, thus giving a more comprehensive representation of the various arms and races.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

The local papers and all classes and communities here have read with the greatest satisfaction the announcement of the Royal visit and of the selecting of Delhi as the place for the Darbar.

MADRAS Nov. 18.

The "Madras Mail":—But we may hope that by the date mentioned the turmoil in British politics will be nothing in the foreign relation to hinder the King-Emperor from leaving the United Kingdom.

JAPAN'S NEW DREADNOUGHT.

Every Part to be Built in England.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Japan has placed a contract with Messrs. Vickers Maxim for a dreadnought cruiser of over 27,000 tons, to cost two and a half millions.

It is stipulated that every part, including the armament, and armour, must be built in England. It is understood that Japan desires to mark her appreciation of British workmanship, and the sincerity of the alliance.

SUGGESTED ROYAL VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Several newspapers having suggested that the King would combine a visit to South Africa with his visit to India, Reuter learns from an official source that there is no idea of such a combination.

AEROPLANES FOR INDIA.

Seven Machines Coming to Bombay.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

One of the passengers by the P. and O. the s.s. "Persia" which arrived in the harbour on Friday morning was Captain W. G. Windham, who has been engaged by the Committee of the Allahabad Exhibition to provide and superintend a series of avaitory flights.

One of our representatives sought out Captain Windham before he left the ship, and obtained from him a brief description of what it is proposed to do in aviation at the exhibition.

"I was approached" said Captain Windham, "by the Committee of the exhibition about six months ago and was asked by them to arrange a series of flights. I handed over the contract to the Humber Company and in conjunction with them and the Committee have been busy ever since in making the necessary arrangements. For biplane flying, a young Frenchman, H. Piquet has been engaged. He has had a lot of experience, and once in Spain he had an unlucky fall with his aeroplane, when the machine was on fire. Fortunately he was only slightly hurt. At Allahabad he will fly two biplanes, one of which is fitted with a 45 H. P. water-cooler Humber engine and the other with the latest Gnome engine. On my recommendation the Exhibition Committee has engaged a young Englishman named E. Davies, who has had great success in flying an Henriot machine. We are bringing out five monoplanes, four for flying and one for exhibition. All these have been tested and fly well. They are all fitted with 3 cylinder air-cooled 35 h.p. engines and are of the Bleriot type. The Exhibition have engaged us for three months from the opening, and we are under contract to provide a certain minimum period of actual flight. Our aeroplanes will arrive in Bombay about the 24th instant by the Clan Line steamer 'Clan Cumming.' With the seven aeroplanes there is also coming a large quantity of spare parts and repairing tools, and the whole is of the total value of about £4,000."

Our readers will probably remember the name of Capt. Windham as one which appeared in the local press some thirteen years ago after the wreck of the R. I. M. S. 'Warren Hastings' on her way from the Cape to Mauritius. Capt. Windham was then instrumental in saving the lives of several lascars, and subsequently with the rescued crew, came to Bombay in a B. I. Steamer. Recently Capt. Windham retired from the post of King's Messenger and since 1897 when the Wrights were in Paris he has been studying aviation. He has made flights with nearly all the leading airmen and has made several short flights on a machine, which he built for himself.

"As a matter of fact," he told our representative "I built about fourteen machines, the last five being for Mr. Grahame White. On one of these he successfully carried a passenger on its first trial at Dunstall Park, Woolverhampton. When M. Latham attempted to cross the Channel, I was on the French torpedo boat which followed him and helped to pick him out of the water. I founded in England the first club which devoted itself to heavier-than-air machines. It was then called the Aeroplane Club and has since been amalgamated with the Motor Union.

LORD MINTO'S FAREWELL.

At the Calcutta Club.

HON. MR. SINHA'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The Viceroy received three addresses this morning. A member of a Mysore family drew attention to the miserable life they were dragging out in lonely huts in Tollygunj whereas they had lived in palaces in days gone by. The Viceroy replying sympathised with them.

Replying to the Municipal Corporation's address the Viceroy dwelt on the need of the development of Municipal Government and said that for five generations the Mintos had been residents of Calcutta.

The Anglo-Indian Community presented an address and His Excellency replying eulogised the services of the Hon. Mr. Madge on the Council and thanked them for their cordial words of farewell.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

Lord Minto in the reply to the address from the Calcutta Municipal Corporation said:—

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen.—It is very gratifying to me, at the close of my term of office to listen to the words you have addressed to me. I value your recognition of my services all the more as emanating from the leading citizens of Calcutta who with their intimate knowledge of Indian surroundings are so well able to judge the value of the administrative reforms, the introduction of which has been the great labour of my Administration. The Corporation of Calcutta has, as a you say, no direct relations with the Government of India, but I fully recognise the prestige and importance that most always appertain to the capital of the Indian Empire. I thoroughly sympathise with you in your endeavours to develop its Municipal Government, to meet the many necessities of its huge population and to contribute to the further embellishment of your beautiful city. I rejoice with you, therefore, gentlemen, that the Calcutta Improvement Bill is at last in a fair way to become law. I thank you on Lady Minto's behalf for all you have said of her. She will immensely value your appreciation of the interests she has had so much at heart, I know there could be no greater pleasure to her than to believe that the work which she has attempted to encourage or to inaugurate might assist to confer some lasting benefit upon the people of this country. You have referred gentlemen to the public services of my family and of my ancestor the First Lord Minto and as citizens of Calcutta, I think it may not be uninteresting to you to know that my children represent the fifth generation of my clan who have inhabited this Government House. My great grandfather came to India soon after it had been completed by Lord Wellesley. His son who was already a Writer in the service of the Company became his Private Secretary. He married in India and his children were the little playmates of the Governor General. I represent the fourth generation of Elliots and my children, as I have told you, the fifth. It is a somewhat curious connection which really almost seems to entitle the family to your fellow-citizenship. At any rate, gentlemen. Lady Minto and I will not forget the friendship Calcutta has always extended to us. We shall look down on our years amongst you with many warm feelings and we shall part from our friends here with a very bitter pang and will never forget the warmth of their farewells.

At the Calcutta Club.

At the Calcutta Club this evening the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha, in proposing the health of the Viceroy, said:—

HON'BLE MR. SINHA'S SPEECH.

I am deeply sensible of the great honor which the Committee of the Calcutta Club have done me in asking me to propose the toast of the evening, the health of His Excellency the Viceroy. I value it specially by reason of certain personal considerations of which I will mention only two. In the first place it gives me an opportunity of publicly expressing my heartfelt gratitude to Lord Minto for the unfailing courtesy and the gracious consideration which he has extended to me throughout my tenure of office. In the second place it enables me publicly to contradict some statements which have appeared in the Public Press regarding my resignation.

REASON FOR RESIGNING.

It has been said that my resignation was due to pressure from below. Whatever that may mean this is diametrically opposed to the truth. The pressure has been the other way. Everybody, Indian and European, pressed me to stay on in office and it is to me a source of genuine regret that personal considerations have prevented me from yielding to that pressure. Another statement is that I have resigned, because I was not admitted into a supposed inner circle of the Viceroy's Councils Nothing can be further from the truth. There is no such inner circle and I was not and could not be excluded from it, and I am happy and proud to remember that I have throughout enjoyed the fullest confidence of the Viceroy and every member of his Council. I desire to take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the generous advice and assistance of every one of my colleagues, both past and present, in the Council, their advice and assistance, without which I would have found my duties extremely onerous to discharge. I hope, Gentlemen, you will forgive me for having said so much about myself.

Gentlemen, the five years of Lord Minto's administration cover a most momentous period in the history of India. When he assumed his exalted office there were heavy and black clouds over the Indian horizon. The public mind was perturbed to a greater extent than ever before and Lord Minto came into enormous difficulties which certainly were not of his creation. Very shortly, after his assumption of office, Lord Minto with unerring judgment diagnosed the true political conditions of India and pointed out—I am quoting from a published despatch 'how the growth of education, encouraged by British rule, had led to the rise of important classes claiming equality of citizenship and aspiring to take a larger part in shaping the policy of the Government,'

LIBERAL MEASURES OF REFORM.

Liberal and generous measures were at once taken in hand with a view to the proper recognition of these claims, but before they assumed their final shape there arose the hideous spectre of anarchy and murderous conspiracies. His Excellency's Government was compelled to take strong and drastic measures of repressions. To-day "the better and the riper mind of India" recognises that these measures were to some extent at least necessary and every one recognizes that in any case that were taken in perfect good faith. But the Government of India had not rested content with measures of repression. In spite of bombs and pistols, murders and dacoities, they went on steadily with their scheme of a substantial enlargement of the Legislative Councils on the principle as far as possible of an elective basis. The result was the Councils Act of 1909 followed in November 1909 by the Rules and Regulations under that Act. Outsiders have little knowledge of the arduous labour involved in framing these rules and regulations. By His Excellency's choice I presided over the latter sittings of the committee of the Council which was entrusted with the framing of these rules and regulations, and I am therefore in a position to say that had it not been for the devoted labour of every member of that Committee and the various provincial officers, who were summoned to Simla for its assistance, it is more than doubtful if the different Councils could have been in existence even today. This is neither the time nor the place to enter into a criticism or reference of these reforms. All fair minded persons have recognised their beneficent and far-reaching character, but I cannot refrain from noticing two out of these many criticisms levelled at them. It has been said that they confer no real power on the representatives of the people. Criticism of this kind betrays to my mind an appalling ignorance of the history and development of representative institutions and I would earnestly commend to the attentive perusal of my countrymen the highly instructive speech with which Sir E. Baker opend his Council in January last. Another and a more serious criticism is that the principle of separate or class representation has been introduced for the benefit of the Mahomedans and landowners to the detriment or disadvatage of the educated classes. I hope I shall be pardoned for saying that this also betrays a defect in political perspective. Education has never been in any country the sole or even the principal qualification for political fchisanerand though we may regret that actual and existing conditions obliged the Government to accept the principle of class representation we confidently hope that the lines of demarcation, already drawing faint, will disappear altogether in the fulness of time when we Indians shall have taken, to borrow the words of Lord Morley (that philosopher statesman whose resignation of the office of Secretary of State for India we deeply regret), those weary steps, those countless toilsome steps which must be taken before we can form ourselves into a mass that has political personality. It will require years and years of hardiest patience and persevering work before that happens, but in the meantime let us each and all, Indians and Englishmen alike, by mutual and hearty co-operation, do our level best to contribute to that splendid, that magnificent end, which I am more than ever convinced is the common aim of the Government and the people-viz., the prosperity and happiness of the teeming millions of this glorious country.

Gentlemen, I have tried to describe the condition of India at the commencement of Lord Minto's rule. I have, I fear at unnecessary length described, the measures introduced during his rule. The result is thus described by the "Indian Nation," a paper which I always read with pleasure and instruction.

A NEW ERA HAS DAWNED.

A closer tie has been established between the people and their rulers and the healthy tide of public activities has set in, washing away old bitterness and memories. A great deal of this happy result is due to the personality of Lord Minto who has by his devotion to public duty, his fearless courage in the face of personal danger and his generous sympathy with all classes, earned the love and gratitude of the whole country. If I may respectfully say so his Excellency has acted in the spirit of the memorable words of Lord Mansfield, "I wish popularity, but it is that popularity which follows, nor that which is run after. It is that popularity which sooner or later never fails to do justice to the pursuit of noble ends by noble means. I will not do that which my conscience tells me is wrong to gain the daily praise of all the papers which issue from the press. I will not avoid doing that which I think right though it should draw upon me the whole artillery of libels, all that falsehood and malice can invent or credulity can swallow.

We the members of this Club, have reason to be specially grateful to Lord Minto. Ever since its foundation His Excellency has evinced his deep and abiding sympathy with the object of this Club, viz., the establishment of more close and cordial relations between Indians and Englishmen. It must be a source of gratification to his Lordship to know that we have been successful in a very large measure, One word more and I have done. I desire to couple with the toast another which I am certain will be equally cordially received viz, the health of the gracious Lady who has throughout shared his cares and anxieties and even his dangers, whose name will remain permanently associated with works of charity, good-will and benevolence for the benefit of all classes and communities in India. Lady Minto's tactful sympathy and her gracious personality have won her the love and admiration of all his Majesty's subjects who joined with us to-day in wishing Lord and Lady Minto many more years of health, happiness and usefulness in their own beautiful country.

Anglo-Indian Association.

Reply to the address from the Anglo-Indian Association:—Lord Minto said:—

Gentlemen, I am very glad to hear from you as the representatives of the Anglo-Indian Association, of the improvement in the position of the domiciled community due to the enlargement of the Viceregal Legislative Council on which Mr. Madge now represents your community with marked ability. A representative to which I know you can well entrust the interests you have at heart and I sincerely thank you, gentlemen, for your appreciation of the constitutional reforms introduced during my term of Office. I assure you I shall never lose interest in the affairs of this great country and I wish every success to the objects your Association has in view I thank you gentlemen, for the sympathetic hopes you have expressed as to my future carrier, for your good wishes to Lady Minto and my family and for the cordial word: of farewell on our departure from India."

Reply to the Mysore Family's Address.

The following is His Excellency's reply to the address from the members of the Mysore Family.

Gentlemen,—I am glad to have this opportunity of receiving the members of the Mysore family and sincerely thank you for your address. You have many reasons to be proud of the deeds of your ancestors and it has been a satisfaction to me to do what I could to further the principles enunciated by the First Lord Minto and to assist to contribute as far as has been in my power to the comfort of the descendants of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan. I am grateful for your recognition of my public services and for your appreciation of the administrative reforms which have been introduced during my term of office which I earnestly hope may continue to contribute to the happiness and peace of India I shall never loose sight of her interests. I shall always remember gentlemen, the good wishes you have expressed for my future prosperity and the cordisility of your farewell to me.

ARRIVAL OF LORD HARDINGE.

CEREMONY AT APOLLO BUNDER.

HAPPY REFERENCE TO PROJECTED KING'S VISIT.

ADDRESSES AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy-Designate of India, accompanied by his wife, his daughter and his staff landed yesterday morning at Apollo Bunder and was welcomed by the Governor of Bombay, Lady Clarke, and all the leading officers, civil, naval and military, of the Presidency. His Excellency reached India by the P. and O. s.s. "Persia" which anchored in the harbour about daylight.

People were early astir on the Bunder yesterday morning, and almost as soon as the ship had reached her anchorage a good many had taken up their positions near the large shamiana, which had been erected by the quay wall for His Excellency's reception and for the ceremony of the presentation of an address by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The shamiana was of considerable size, and, decorated in a general scheme of red and white, was a handsome structure. Standing at the head of the bunder steps along the edges of which green plants had been placed, one faced a huge banner bearing Lord Hardinge's coat-of-arms and looked down a vista of gleaming white standards ornamented with gaudy flags and shields, and on a pathway of bright red cloth, beneath a roof of scarlet and white. The shamiana was divided by ropes into various divisions reserved for various classes, and these rapidly began to be filled about the hour of seven. At the seaward end of the structure and on the right looking towards the Esplanade, the leading officers of the Presidency were stationed wearing either the black and gold ceremonial dress of the civil service, or white naval or military uniform. Opposite them and also in uniform were the Foreign Consuls. In the remaining divisions there were on the right lesser officials, then ladies and finally the general public. On the other side, there came a brilliantly dressed group of Native Princes and their relatives, among which a young sahibzada was prominent in the uniform of the Imperial Cadet Corps, and next to them the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Beyond the latter there was a space in which a guard of honour of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment was stationed.

A UNIQUE INCIDENT.

Everyone was in his place by a quarter to eight waiting the arrival of their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke. For the arrival of Lord Hardinge was made a unique occasion amongst a series of landings of Viceroys-designate in Bombay by the fact that His Excellency was met by the Governor of the Presidency on the steps of the Bunder itself, rather than on the steps of Government House. No other Viceroy has ever met the local Governor before he had arrived at Malabar Point, and it was distinctly a happy thought on the part of Sir George Clarke to break down this stiff and reserved ceremonial and add greater cordiality to the new Viceroy's welcome by his appearance at the landing stage.

A few minutes before eight the Viceroy's arrival was signalised by the firing of a salute from the "Hyacinth." A little later, at eight o'clock almost exactly, Sir George and Lady Clarke attended by the staff advanced up the centre of the shamiana, and took their seats on two chairs near the bunder steps. His Excellency, of course, appeared in the uniform of a Governor. While Lady Clarke wore a simple dress of white with a purple hat and scarf. In the meantime on the steps a police officer and a native officer of the Governor's bodyguard kept a look out for the R. I. M. launch which was to bring Lord Hardinge and his party ashore, while among the the high officials who were waiting close by were the members of Council Mr. Lamb, Mr. Chaubal and Mr. Morrison, Admiral Slade, General Alderson General Swann, Sir Basil Scott (Chief Justice) and the Bishop of Bombay. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Commander Lumsden, R.N., who is an honorary aide-de-camp to the Viceroy was not present. He accompanied by the Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. Carmichael, the Military Secretary to the Governor, Captain Greig, and one of His Excellency's aides-de-camp had gone off to meet Lord Hardinge on the "Persia" and to accompany him ashore.

LORD HARDINGE'S LANDING.

A cheer from somewhere near the Yacht Club about three minutes past eight was the first announcement to the people seated in the shamiana that the launch bringing the Viceroy-designate was nearing the bunder. About a minute later Sir George and Lady Clarke rose and descended the steps as far as the landing stage. The steps approaching this from the sea seemed to be enveloped in the smoke from the launch's funnel, but presently Lady Hardinge with her pretty little daughter was seen to be leading the way and was greeted by Lady Clarke and then by the Governor. Lord Hardinge followed and was welcomed in turn, and after him came his staff including Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, lately Secretary to the Political Department of the Bombay Government and now His Excellency's Private Secretary.

A long series of introductions then followed all the officials, chiefs and members of the Corporation being presented to His Excellency.

THE CORPORATION'S ADDRESS.

The presentation of an address by the Corporation, through its President Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, then followed, Dr. Dadachanji reading the address which was as follows:—

"To the Right Honourable Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor-General of India-Designate.

May it please Your Lordship,—We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, are gratified that at the moment of Your Lordship's arrival upon Indian shores, we have the opportunity of offering to Your Lordship this address of welcome and respectful greeting. The natural pleasure which the City of Bombay feels in welcoming a new Viceroy is enhanced in this instance by the fact that Your Lordship, like the experienced nobleman from whose hands you are receiving the charge of this great continent, has a hereditary connection with India which is augury both of a natural aptitude for statesmanship and of a personal sympathy with its peoples. Nearly seventy years have passed since Your Lordship's ancester, Sir Henry Hardinge, penned his famous letter to the greatest of English Queens, declaring that in order to reward native talent and render it practically useful to the State he had evolved a scheme whereby the most meritorious students would be appointed to fill the public offices which fell vacant throughout Bengal; and but three years later, after a severe struggle with the Sikh power, he was able to report that peace had been finally established beyond the North-West frontier and throughout India. The peerage which Her Majesty Queen Victoria conferred upon Your Lordship's ancestor in 1846 was a well-deserved reward for the skill, courage and statesmanship with which he effected internal peace and strove to set the people of India upon the path of advancement.

At this juncture when India is passing through an epoch of immense change, social, political and economical, and when much has to be effected towards composing differences of opinion, reconciling discordant elements and consolidating the universal sentiment of loyalty to the Crown, we rejoice to think that India will have at the helm of affairs a statesman whose instinct for governing, inherited from his great ancestor, has been firmly established by active works and manifold experience in the field of international diplomacy. The prospect of war within the boundaries of India no longer darkens the horizon, and the victories which it rests with Your Lordship to achieve are those of peace. But in recalling the statesmanlike actions of Sir Henry Hardinge and the record of your Lordships public life we feel convinced that the victories under arms of your ancester's regime will find their complement in the constitutional achievements of Your Lordship's administration, to the permanent benefit of India and the honour of the family to which your Lordship belongs.

We hesitate to trouble Your Lordship at this moment with any lengthy disquisition upon the needs of this City. But we cannot forbear to bring to Your Lordship's notice the manifold signs of urban advancement and expansion, which are the direct outcome of the legislative creation of a City Improvement Trust, and to express a hope that the Government of India will place the Local Government in a position to render to that body the same liberal assistance which has already been proposed for our sister City of Calcutta. Otherwise it may be difficult to carry to completion the comprehensive and most salutary schemes of improvement which it is pledged to introduce. The duration of Municipal Loans for works of public utility is another subject upon which we respectfully consider that the Government of India might follow a more liberal policy, and particularly so at this juncure when important drainage-schemes and water-works, which will necessitate the floating of large loans, are under consideration. Apart from these two points which we submit for Your Lordship's sympathetic consideration, we can only express a hope that the advance which this great city in common with the rest of India has made during the last few years will continue under Your Lordship's administration and that the progress of Bombay will hereafter be adjudged by the verdict of posterity one of the salient features of Your Lordship's tenure of office.

In conclusion we desire to offer a most cordial welcome to Lady Hardinge and to give expression to our belief that she, like the wives of former Viceroys, will find an abiding place in the affections of the women of India."

At the conclusion of the address, the President placed it in the beautiful casket, which has been described in a previous issue and presented it to His Excellency.

LORD HARDINGE'S REPLY.

Lord Hardinge replied immediately in the following terms:—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay,—I thank you very warmly for the address that you have presented, and for the kindly welcome you have extended to me on setting foot for the first time upon the shores of India.

I am very grateful for the appreciative references made to my Grandfather's services in India, and in assuming the burden and responsibilities of the great office that has been confided to me, I take courage from his example. Much as he desired peace, it was his fate and misfortune to be involved in an internal war, but he nevertheless succeeded during the course of his administration in contributing to the material advancement of the people of India.

Times have changed since the appointment of an Indian student to be a Deputy Magistrate was regarded as a remarkable concession and innovation, but the present and the future are still rife with problems of a far more complex and more difficult character than those of the past. It shall be my aim to face them with courage and sympathy, and to maintain the policy initiated by Lord Minto, who has so calmly and steadily met the difficulties of the past five years, and is so soon to bid you goodbye.

With the City of Bombay, I have an older and even closer connection than through my Grandfather, for I am told that in the Cathedral of your City, there is a monument which according to the inscription it bears was "erected by the public spirit of Bombay to consecrate the memory of Captain George Nicholas Hardinge of the Royal Navy," who fell for British India in the moment of victory after a three days' combat, and the capture off the coast of Ceylon, of a large French Frigate, which had been the terror of the Indian Seas. This was my Great-Uncle, and the Naval engagement took place 102 years ago.

Mr. President and Gentlemen, you will not expect me to make any pronouncement at the present moment upon the two questions of great though local importance, upon which you have touched in your address. It is not unlikely that they may come before me in the future, in which case you may rest assured that your views, and your wishes, will receive my earnest and careful consideration. I share your hope that your great and beautiful City may continue to advance in the path of progress and prosperity, and it seems to me that there is every reason to be hopeful for the future when we look back upon the past. Two and a half centuries ago, Bombay was described by an English writer as only "a poor little Island," but even in those times one of the greatest of your Governors, who must, I think, have been imbued with a prophetic instinct, spoke of it as "a City which by God's assistance is intended to be built," and you have now another Governor like him to whom you can at all times confidently appeal for help and guidance in all matters affecting the prosperity and progressive development of Bombay the Beautiful.

On behalf of Lady Hardinge, I thank you for your cordial words of cordial welcome, and I can confidently assure you that it will be a source of happiness to her to be able in her own proper sphere to contribute to the welfare and needs of the women of India.

Since my arrival in port this morning my attention has been drawn to telegrams, which have come from England to the effect that their most Gracious Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress hope to come to India to hold their Durbar. (applause) on the 1st of January 1912, I have no official confirmation of this news at present, but I think that I am voicing the feelings of India when I say that we devotedly hope that this may be fulfilled and that we may have an opportunity of seeing them and giving them the most cordial welcome that has ever been given to any Sovereigns by their most loyal and devoted subjects.

In expressing to you once more my warm appreciation of your address, allow me to thank you, Mr. President and Gentlemen, for the beautiful Casket in which it is enclosed."

His Excellency's speech having concluded amid applause, the President garlanded and presented bouquets to Lady Hardinge and the Hon. Diamond Hardinge and then garlanded the Viceroy-designate.

The whole party including the staff of their Excellencies, escorted by the Governor's bodyguard and the Bombay Light Horse under Major Proctor, A.D.C. then proceeded to the entrance, where amid the cheers of the crowds, they drove away in the following order:—

First carriage:—Lord Hardinge, Sir George Clarke, Major the Hon. H. J. Fraser, A.D.C. to the Viceroy-designate, and Captain E. Drummond, A.-D.-C. to the Governor.

Second carriage:—Lady Hardinge, Lady Clarke, the Hon. Diamond Hardinge, and Captain Sullivan, A.-D.-C. to the Governor.

Third carriage:—The Private Secretary to the Viceroy-designate, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay; the Private Secretary to the Viceroy-designate Mr. C. C. Watson; the Comptroller to the Viceroy-designate; Captain Mackenzie; and A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, Captain Jeff.

Fourth carriage:—The Surgeon to the Viceroy, Major F. O'Kinealy, Mrs. O'Kinealy, Miss Sanford, and an A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy-designate, Captain the Hon. A. O. W. C. Weld-Forrester.

Drive Through the City.

The Viceroy-designate and Lady Hardinge were enthusiastically received throughout their drive from the Apollo Bunder to Government House. Large numbers of people had at early morning taken up their stand all along the route and their number considerably increased as the day advanced. The streets through which the procession passed presented a gala appearance, most of the private and all the public offices being profusely decorated with flags and bunting, bearing words of welcome as the representatives of his Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. The large crowds that stood behind the ranks of the

infantry and the police lining the roads, and the hundreds of spectators who had taken up their positions near the windows and on balconies and verandahs of the buildings, loudly cheered and made respectful salutations to their Excellencies, who were constantly bowing their acknowledgments. The welcome extended to their Excellencies lacked nothing in cordiality and was quite worthy of the reputation for deep-seated loyalty and earnest devotion to the British rule which this City of ours possesses. Their Excellencies were touched by these enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty and must have been thoroughly gratified at the hearty welcome extended them on their landing on the shores of India.

The procession formed at the Apollo Bunder presented a fine spectacle. First came a well-mounted officer, Commandant Downs of the Bombay Mounted Police. Then followed the men of the Bombay Light Horse, well-equipped and mounted, under the command of Major H. E. E. Procter, A.D.C. The Light Horse immediately preceded the Viceregal carriage and H. E. the Governor's bodyguard brought up the rear.

The start from the Apollo Bunder was made at 8-30 a.m., the procession going at a walking pace. The crowds that had assembled round the Bunder and the spectators in the adjacent buildings cheered heartily. As the party proceeded past the Sailors' Home, which was very tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the Wellington Fountain, they witnessed larger crowds, and the masses of people were greater still as the procession dashed along Rampart Row, past the Elphinstone College, the Army and Navy Stores and other buildings. The cheering grew in volume as the cortege proceeded up Hornby Road. The footpaths and the windows, balconies and verandahs of the buildings were filled with people to their utmost capacity. From the premises of the National Bank of India, the Bombay Club, Treacher and Co., Marks and Co., Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., and others hung flags bearing words of welcome to Lord and Lady Hardinge. An exceedingly interesting spectacle was witnessed near Bori Bunder, where men, women and children of all communities had assembled in the roads and along the footpaths. Hats were raised, and handkerchiefs were waved to renewed acknowledgment from their Excellencies.

The girls attending the Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, the Young Ladies' High School, and the Indo-British Institution were marshalled on the footpaths opposite their respective schools, and cheered their Excellencies as the cortege passed.

The pace was quickened when the procession turned into the Cruickshank Road, the footpaths on both sides of which were packed with people and another large crowd had assembled at the junction of Esplanade and Cruickshank Roads.

The Viceregal cortege now entered the native towns. The windows and verandans of the building all along the Kalbadevi Road right-up to Pydhownie, were packed with spectators, while, the footpaths on both sides of this Road, were also thronged with eager crowds. The dense crowds Pydhownie presented, were perhaps, the most interesting sight along the whole line of route. Bombay is the most cosmopolitan city in the whole of India, and perhaps the East, and at this typically cosmopolitan quarter of the town representatives of almost every race inhabiting this country had assembled to obtain a view of their new ruler. Bhendy Bazar, a purely Mahomedan locality was next reached, where also large numbers of people had collected to view the procession.

Here a divergence was made from the usual practice on similar occasions of going as far as the J. J. Hospitals. Instead of proceeding straight along the road, the procession turned into the new Sandhurst Road, and crossing the tram lines at Gol Pitha, it went towards Sandhurst Bridge. Nal Bazaar, near Gol Pitha, and at the junction of Sandhurst and Chunney Roads also large crowds of people had assembled and cheered the Viceregal party. Chowpatti was reached at 9-5, where also there was a crowd of spectators. For the first time, however, there were gaps between the crowds in Chowpatti and Walkeshwar Roads. The final stage of the driveway reached when the Viceregal party entered the lower gate of Government House at 9-20. The Guard of Honour of 100 of the rank and file with band and colours of the 96th Berars Infantry was drawn up here, and it presented arms as their Excellencies arrived. The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge were received at the steps of the Government House by H. E. the Governor's Staff. The Viceroy then inspected his escort, and complimented the Commandants of the Governor's bodyguard and the Bombay Light Horse.

From the Apollo Bundee to Hornby Road, a detachment of the Royal Garrison Artillery, the 1st Battalion of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, the 96th Berar Infantry, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and the B. B. and G. I. P. Railway Volunteers were stationed on both sides of the road to keep the way clear. From Hornby Road up to Government House the route was lined exclusively by the Police, who also lined the road from the Bunder up to the junction of Hornby and Cruickshank Road. The Bombay police under Mr S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner, deserve to be heartily congratulated upon the excellent order maintained all along the route. Mr. Edwardes the Commissioner, and Messrs F.H. Vincent and F.H. Gadney, Deputy Commissioners, personally supervised the arrangements.

Bombay Chamber's Address.

In the afternoon H. E. Lord Hardinge received in the Hall, the Government House addresses from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Native Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, and the Bombay Presidency Moslem League. The first address was from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Mr R. G. Monteath, Chairman of the Association, introduced the members of the Deputation to His Excellency. The following gentlemen formed the deputation:—Mr R G Monteath, Chairman of the Chamber; Mr W L Graham, Deputy Chairman; Mr J Black; Mr D M Inglis; the Hon'ble Mr J Hawke; Major A D G Shelley; Mr W Hogson, Mr Edwin Yeo; Mr J J Damala; Mr. E C Walkari (Messrs Walkari Brothers), the Hon'ble Mr H E E Procter; (Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.); Charles Vernon (Fairbeafabriken Bayer and Co. Ld); Mr Arthur K Leslie; Mr T Ibukiyama (Nippon Yusen Kaisha); Mr B Pooler Messrs John Dickinson and Co., Ld.); Mr N S Glazebrooke (Glazebrooke and Co.); Mr Bomanji Dinshah Petit, Sir Binshaw M Petit, and Manekji Cowasji Petit (Messrs D M Petit Sons and Co.); Mr Purshotamdas Thakoredas (Narandas Rajaram and Co.); Mr Lalji Naranji and Mooljee Jaitha and Co.); Mr Ratanse Mooljee (Ratanse Benso and Co.); Mr J B Leslie Rogers (Secretary) and Mr R E Gregor Pearse (Assistant Secretary).

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. R. G. Monteath then read the following address:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Charles Hardinge, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., G. C. V. O., I. S. O., Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy and Governor-General Designate of India.

May it please Your Excellency.—On your first arrival in India, at this, the Western Capital, we, the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, desire to offer you a most cordial welcome to the country, and at the same time beg to tender our sincere congratulations on your appointment as Viceroy and Governor-General of India by His Most Gracious Majesty, our King-Emperor.

Your many and distinguished services inspire us with confidence in looking forward to your administrative rule in India, as we feel sure that your experience and wide knowledge of the world will enable you to deal successfully with the numerous and varied problems of this great Empire.

Of the natural beauties of the Port of Bombay we leave Your Excellency to judge from your first impressions on entering our Harbour. But as representing Commerce, we would desire to impress upon you the significance of such a port, and the vast influence it has on the general welfare of the country through the enormous volume of trade it handles. Owing to modern facilities of communication, India is now a world market, and the demand from Foreign Countries for its food grains, oil seeds, cotton and minerals, continues to increase and is reflected by the trade returns of the Port.

"It is not, however, only as a port that Bombay claims its position, but also as a large industrial centre, the principal industry being the manufacture of cotton goods and yarns. Conditions of late have unfortunately been very adverse to the Cotton Textile Industry, owing to the high prices of cotton due to the shortage of the American crops and to absence of demand for cotton goods. In addition this set-back in the Cotton Textile Industry, Bombay is suffering from the increasing scarcity and dearness of coolie labour. Whether the scarcity can be remedied is a question which, we think, might with advantage be officially inquired into.

The ravages of plague in past years, and the results of unfavourable seasons have also been much felt throughout this Presidency, but with the advent of the last two favourable monsoons prospects have brightened and the general prosperity of both the City and Pesidency has materially increased.

This recent prosperity, which has been general throughout India has undoubtedly helped to ameliorate conditions and to cause contentment throughout the land, and we are pleased to think that your Excellency arrives here at a time when discontent and unrest have to some extent been allayed. That this is so is undoubtedly due, in a large measure, to the firm manner in which disorder and sedition have recently been dealt with, and as the development of the country is impossible without the confidence of the people in Government to maintain law and order, we hope your Excellency may carry on the policy which has already achived such excellent results.

"Legitimate political aspirations have been encouraged by the enlargement of the Councils, and the success which this measure has attained is especially welcome.

In commerce, stability and continuity of policy are essential, in his connection we are grateful for the steps Government have recently taken to endeavour to improve conditions in matters of Finance and Exchange. But more is needed, and we should take this opportunity of calling Your Excellency's attention to the necessity of a strong Gold Standard Reserve. This Chamber has frequently expressed itself on this subject, and we would again press the point that the Reserve should, as opportunity offers, be materially increased in amount and that a fair proportion should be held in actual gold in this country. We realize the influences which are against such a policy. But, we should respectfully submit that in such matters, which affect India so vitally, Indian interests should be deemed paramount and should be unfettered by Home influences. We trust Your Excellency will give this matter your very careful consideration.

In the increase and development of our trade much has been done by the extension and improvement of internal communications in India, but much still remains to be done. This Chamber has always exercised considerable interest in the advancement of such trade facilities. Five years ago, when presenting a similar address to His Excellency Lord Minto on his arrival in India, we dwelt on the importance of extension of commercial railways. We, at that time, referred to the proposed construction of the Nagda-Muttra line, which as stated by us was desired to give Bombay shorter and more direct communication with Northern India. Last year, when again addressing His Excellency Lord Minto, we had the honour of recording our satisfaction on the practical completion of that portion of the line, but we pressed the question of the extension from Muttra to Aligarh. This scheme is one to which we would ask Your Excellency's special attention, as it is most important that direct communication on our own metals should be permitted with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Bombay draws considerable cotton and other supplies from the districts affected, and we therefore venture to suggest that the contention that this extension to Aligarh would be an invasion of an area served by another line is not justifiable. Direct connection would save time and money and avoid burdensome delays and blocks with consequent detention of wagons, owing to transfer over Foreign Railways.

"In regard to Railway matters this Chamber welcomes the terms recently announced by the Government of India for Branch Lines, as it is felt they will be a direct stimulus in the extension of these feeder lines which are so necessary for the development of the country. At the same time we would lay before Your Excellency our earnest recommendation that in all such commercial matters it is advisable that the opinions of Public Bodies should be obtained before legislation is passed, as, on submission of our suggestions it has sometimes been our unfortunate experience to learn that the question cannot be reopened.

"We have dwelt on the Railway policy, as it is to the development of areas from which we can draw our supplies, and the improvement of communication with these areas that we look for a return for the large amounts being expended by the Bombay Port Trustees on the New Alexandra Docks, now under construction. His Majesty the King-Emperor, during his tour in India as Prince of Wales, laid the foundation-stone of these new docks. They were commenced during the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon and were inspected last year by His Excellency Lord Minto, and we look forward to their completion during the period of your Excellency's rule in India. The Alexandra Docks, costing with the contingent Reclamation schemes about Rs. 550 Lacs, will be capable of accommodating the largest vessels, and will form undoubtedly a powerful asset in the trade development of a large portion of India.

"We feel sure that in our commercial and industrial life we may look forward to your Excellency sympathetic and active interest, and we can assure your Excellency that the Commercial Community will always be ready and eager to co-operate with Government in matters dealing with the development of the trade and resources of the country.

"The establishment of the Department of Commerce and Industry has assisted us in our relationship with Government by furthering commercial interests, and we acknowledge with satisfaction the opportunities frequently afforded us of expressing our opinions and feelings to the representatives of Government, when the Heads of Departments periodically pay us visits on tour.

"In conclusion, we desire to express our sincere hope that Your Excellency's term of office may be a happy one in the realization of peace and progress to the country, that harvests may be plentiful, and that with resulting prosperity the increasing revenues may encourage you to effect further development of the resources of India and, if possible, the reduction of taxation. With every assurance of our respect, In the name and on behalf of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, R. G. Monteath (Chairman), W. L. Graham (Deputy Chairman) J. Black, J. J. Damala, E J. Hawke, D. M. Inglis, W. H. Ogston, A D G Shelley, E. Yeo, members of the Committee, J B Leslie-Rogers, Secretary."

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

H. E. the Viceroy was presented with the address enclosed in a beautiful casket. Replying to the address, his Excellency said:—

The Chairman and Gentlemen of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,—"It is a great pleasure to me to receive you here this morning, and the address that you have presented while still under the vivid impression created on arriving for the first time in India, with all its natural beauties, and its docks and quays teeming with shipping and active commercial life and enterprise—the impression is one that I shall not easily forgot.

"The complexity of Indian Administration is well illustrated by the address to which I have just listened, and in the few remarks that I shall make, it would be presumptuous for me, at so early a stage to pretend to any special knowledge or authority.

"To take a random one of the subjects to which you refer—the scarcity of unskilled labour, and its dearness—I can fully understand what a serious effect this must have upon the margin of profit of any business enterprise, but if you look at the other side of the shield and consider the steady increase of the cost of living, it is difficult to come to any conclusion that unless there has been some corresponding increase in their wages, the condition of the labouring population must necessarily have become pitiable.

"Your testimony to the general prosperity, not only of this City, but of India as a whole, is, I need hardly say, most welcome to me; and your reference to the ravages of plague gives me the opportunity of congratulating you upon the present diminution of that terrible scourge. May it please God to continue this mercy to your City, and to deliver India from so great a tribulation.

"I have already said elsewhere that I intend to maintain the policy of Lord Minto's Government and I anticipate with confidence that the enlargement of the Councils and the increase of their powers will gave a clearer voice and greater weight to the views of the various communities of this great country, than is furnished by the occasional presentation of a formal address.

"In your observations upon the gold standard reserve and railway development you have touched upon difficult questions, which have formed the subject of much discussion in the past and are likely to engage the anxious consideration of Government in the future. I can assure you that any opinions which the commercial community may feel called upon to express in furtherance of their solution, whether by the voice of their representatives in Council, or otherwise, shall receive sympathetic attention. I note your appreciation of the increasing tendency of Government to take you into their confidence in matters affecting your welfare.

"My own experience in foreign countries has brought me to realise the importance of commerce as affecting political questions: its problems have occupied my attention not only abroad, but throughout the period of my service in the Foreign Office, and I have always attached to them a special importance. You may rest assured of my sympathetic and active interest in all matters affecting your commercial and industrial life, and I shall rely at the same time upon your helpful cooperation in all matters affecting the development of the trade and and resources of this great Empire.

"In conclusion let me thank you, gentlemen, for your congratulations, and for the compliments you have paid me. I appreciate the trouble that you—busy men as you are—have taken in coming here to present to me this address: and I thank you warmly for the cordiality of your welcome."

Bombay Native Merchants.

A deputation of the Bombay Native Merchants, Chamber and Bureau, waited upon His Excellency. The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji introduced the Members of the Deputation to His Excellency the Viceroy, among whom were: The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thakersey, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Gordhandas Khatan; Mr. Ratansee Murji; Mr. Chaturbhuj Shivji; Mr. Jenarayen Dawi and others. The Chairman of the Deputation then read the address which has already been published in these columns.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge replying to the address from the Indian Merchants said:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau,—"The very kindly references you have made to my grandfather's career cannot but strike gratefully upon my ears; but when he set his hand to the work that lay before him he can have hardly foreseen the immense development that the next 60 years held in store: and if he was actuated by sentiments similar to those with which I have followed his footsteps to India, he would have been particularly gratified to know of the birth and rapid growth of indigenous enterprise.

"It is sometimes alleged that the people of this country look too much to Government and too little to themselves for the initiation of improvements and the developement of resources, but the figures you have quoted show that this is hardly accurate in the region of commercial enterprise, except in so far as the peace and security afforded by a stable Government have made it possible.

"Government should clearly do what it can to foster indigenous progress, but I am glad to hear that you recognise that economic regeneration must largely come from within, and that Government can do little to help those who are not ready to help themselves.

"I gather from another address which I have received to-day that Government have recently announced a more liberal policy for the extension of feeder railway lines by private enterprize, and I trust that the creation of a new portfolio for education may, among other advantages, lead to progress in technical education of all kinds.

"I do not feel competent to express opinions upon the various items of the extensive programme you have laid before me until I have had time to learn something of India, to study the questions involved, and to consult my colleagues; but I feel confident that I should have their hearty concurrence and support in saying that the Government of India have done and will do all that in them lies to secure an alleviation of the disabilities under which your fellow countrymen and our fellow subjects labour in some of the Colonies.

"I feel that I have been fortunate in the moment of my arrival upon your shores. The season is prosperous, political asperities are somewhat abated, and I cause men are engaged in deploring revolutionary crime. No man can foretell the future, but the augories are propitious, and if India will extend to me the same kindly feelings which I have for her, I shall go forward on my way in hope and confidence.

"Let me, in conclusion, thank you heartily, Mr. President and Gentlemen, for the cordial welcome which you have extended to me, and for your good wishes to Lady Hardinge and myself."

Moslem League's Address.

H. E. Lord Hardings then received an address from a deputation of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League. Mr. Raffiuddin Ahmed, having announced the members of the Deputation to his Excellency, read the following address:—

"To His Excellency the Right Honorable, the Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, P. C., G. C. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., &c. &c. Viceroy and Governor-General Designate of India. "May it please Your Excellency,—"We, the members of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League, deeply appreciate the privilege of approaching you on your arrival in India, in a brief statement of our hopes and aspirations. None learnt with greater satisfaction than His Majesty's loyal Indian Muslim subjects, of the appointment as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, of an administrator well versed in the broad outline of Asiatic politics, and one who has won renown in the field of Foreign policy. Convinced as we are that the peaceful development of this country can be assured only under the aegis of the Imperial Crown, we desire to assure you of our unquestionable attachment to His Majesty's Throne and Person, and of our confidence in the wisdom and justice of Your Excellency's administration.

We are fully conscious of the opportunities opened out to Indian Moslems by the representation on a communal basis guaranteed to them in the enlarged Imperial and Provincial Councils. We recognise that these privileges carry corresponding obligations—that is now lies with us to rise to the full height of our opportunities. We think Your Excellency will find a new spirit animating the Indian Moslems—a spirit of progress and confidence. Recognising that the best training ground in affairs is local self-Government, we are desirous of taking a fuller part in the work of the municipalities and local boards, and of securing reasonable representation thereon in the only manner which will guarantee the proper representation of Mahammadan views, namely through communal electorate.

"Your Excellency will have, through our representatives in the Councils, opportunities of making our needs and aspirations known to the Imperial and Provincial Governments. We are confident that we shall receive from Your Excellency the sympathetic attention to our requests always accorded to us by the Head of the Bombay Government, His Excellency Sir George Clarke. We venture to hope that if occasion arise Your Excellency will extend to the Moslem League the opportunity afforded us to-day—an opportunity of presenting the desires of the Indian Muhammadans as a whole. We would ask you to believe that we have no separatist policy, no purely selfish designs, but are convinced that the full development of this country can be secured only by the embodiment in the local bodies and qualifications being equal, in the Public Services, of the admirable principles incorporated in the Reform Scheme."

H. E. the Viceroy-Designate, in reply to the address, said:—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League,—I thank you warmly for your address and the friendly terms in which it is couched.

I am hardly qualified on this the first day of my sojourn in India to discuss with you the propriety of extending the principle of communal representation, but I do most heartily welcome the note of confidence and hope which is struck by your address.

"Your aspirations have been very fully recognised in the recent enlargement of the Councils; your community has received special treatment, and I am glad to hear that you appreciate the obligations which those privileges carry. I trust that it will ever be your aim, while promoting the interests of your own community, to avoid anything which may tend to emphasize those sectarial differences, which must exist but need not be accentuated.

I shall always be ready to lend a sympathetic ear to any expression of Mahomedan views and feelings, but you must remember that a spirit of self-restraint will add greatly to your influence; and that special privileges to one class are synonymous with corresponding disabilities to others.

"I have listened with the greatest pleasure to the loyal sentiments which you have expressed in such well-chosen language, and I feel confident that His Majesty will be gratified to hear of the feelings of devotion which animate his Moslem subjects.

"For my own part I thank you for the kindly terms in which you have referred to my appointment. It is my fervent hope that my tenure of office may be marked not only by peace without the borders but by concord within."

Anglo-Indian Empire League.

His Excellency next received an address from the Anglo-Indian Empire League. Mr. Minaham introduced the members of the Deputation to his Excellency. He then read the following address:—

We the members of the "Anglo-Indian Empire League," descendants of the early pioneers who helped to establish British Rule in India, now forming a considerable portions of His Imperial Majesty's subjects, deem it our duty to welcome Your Excellency to India by an expression of our loyalty and allegiance to the Throne. Your Excellency represents, At a time when from every part of the Indian Empire Your Excellency will be receiving sentiments of a similar nature, and most of them from much more important sections of His Majesty's subjects and from influential bodies corporate, our welcome may appear insignificant, nay at first sight almost presumptuous, but we trust that notwithstanding this Your Excellency will be pleased to receive and accept our loyal welcome and good wishes for your future welfare and usefulness as an exponent of British justice and friendliness to those millions of His Majesty's subjects whom you are called upon to rule.

Some of our members have had the privilege of serving in East Africa under your brilliant cousin, Sir Arthur Hardinge, now H. M's Minister at Brussels, when he had to carry his life in his hands, and all noticed that his chief charm, in fact that his success lay in his capacity for sympathy and kindliness towards all classes, creeds and colours with whom he came in contract and Your Excellency's assurance that your chief reliance in ruling India, would be placed in kindness and sympathy has filled our hearts with relief and hopes for brighter and more perfect days for India. Your Excellency's noble grandfather, proved his knowledge of statesmanship and won India's grateful heart, by only making choice of such weapons. We all feel what a proud privilege it is when a Sovereign chooses one to rule in his name over millions of his fellow men—but we deem it a still prouder one to rule to over millions of human hearts—not subjugating their wills, but winning the willing devotion of all those who consider it a privilege to serve you.

As to the land of India, the land of our birth, that mystic and mysterious land which has been the charm and wonder of so many generations of poets and philosophers, historians and explorers a land which has produced so much of all that is good and which has suffered so much may your kindness and sympathy heal its wounds and hearten us all up so that looking forwards towards the light we, shall forget the shadows we have passed and are still passing through. We shall not on this occasion place before Your Excellency the many and grave disabilities under which our community labours, but in the near future, when Your Excellency will have grasped the complex problems that await solution, we shall beg leave to approach you with a statement of our legitimate wants.

Your Excellency's mind has been broadened by travel and intimate contact with men and things, cities and Governments, which we feel sure will ensure you the whole hearted confidence of all classes and creeds, as well as a hearty welcome from all of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor's subjects. In Your Excellency's hands will be the happiness and prosperity of millions of His Majesty's subjects and we of the "Anglo-Indian Empire League" pray that great Victoria's Proclamation which has been endorsed by her son and grandson, will be your guiding star, and that kindness and sympathy will ever be your watchwords till out of chaos and mistrust, you lead the nation into a labour of rest and peace.

We beg once more to give Your Excellency and Lady Hardinge—a most loyal and sincere welcome to India.

Lord Hardinge's reply to the address was as follows:—Gentlemen of the Anglo-Indian Empire League,—I confess to a little difficulty in finding suitable words in which to acknowledge the address which you have just presented to me. You have made exceedingly kind references to my grandfather, to my cousin, and to myself, for which I tender you my most grateful thanks: but there runs through your sentences a note of despondency, which seems to indicate that you feel yourselves to be labouring, as I may quote your own words under many and grave disabilities. You have not told me what they are, doubtless because you wisely anticipated that I should hardly be in a position to deal out of hand with grievances which have not yielded to treatment at the hands of the long line of my predecessors.

I will content myself with saying that I shall always be ready to listen to any reasonable complaint, from whatsoever section of the community it may come—but I would remind you that self-help is worth a thousand times more than all the help you can get from Government or any one else, and that the more you lean upon others the less will you be able to hold your own in the ever-increasing intensity of the struggle for existence. You may, however, count at all times upon my very sympathetic interest, I am glad to receive your expression of loyalty and allegiance to His Majesty, and I thank you most heartily for the welcome you have extended to Lady Hardinge and myself.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

In reply to the address from the Anglo-Indian Empire League, his Excellency said:—

"Gentlemen of the Anglo-Indian Empire League,—I confess to a little difficulty in finding suitable words in which to acknowledge the address which you have just presented to me.

"You have made exceedingly kind references to my grandfather, to my cousin, and to myself, for which I tender you my most grateful thanks: but there runs through your sentences a note of despondency, which seems to indicate that you feel yourselves to be labouring, if I may quote your own words 'under many and grave disabilities.' You have not told me what they are, doubtless because you wisely anticipated that I should hardly be in a position to deal out of hand with grievances, which have not yielded to treatment at the hands the long line of my predecessors.

"I will content myself with saying that I shall always be ready to listen to any reasonable complaint, from whatsoever section of the Community it may come, but I would remind you that self help is worth a thousand times more than all the help you can get from Government or any one else, and that the more you lean upon others the less will you be able to hold your own in the ever-increasing tensity of the struggle for existence. You may, however, count at all times upon my very sympathetic interest.

"I am glad to receive your expression of Loyalty and allegiance to His Majesty and I thank you most heartily for the welcome you have extended to Lady Hardinge and myself."

His Excellency, having concluded his reply to this deputation, the proceedings at Government House closed.

OTHER ENGAGEMENTS.

In the afternoon H. E. Lord Hardinge, accompanied by H. E. Sir George Clarke, visited the Cathedral to inspect the inscription on the monument, erected to consecrate the memory of His Excellency's great uncle, Captain George Nicholas Hardinge, of the Royal Navy. There their Excellencies were received by the Right Rev. Dr. Palmer, Lord Bisnop of Bombay, and the Rev. C.M. Berham, Acting Archdeacon of Bombay. Just as Their Excellencies were about to leave, Her Excellency Lady Hardinge arrived there in company of Lady Clarke.

After having a brief conversation with those present Their Exellencies Lord Hardinge and Sir George Clarke, motored to the Mahim woods through the native town.

From the Cathedral Their Excellencies, Lady Hardinge and Lady Clarke, went to visit the Cama Hospital. Their Excellencies were there received by Miss Tindell, Lady Superintendent and Doctors Platt, Pimonte, Mehta and Smith. Their Excellencies inspected every ward of the hospital and the nurses' home and were greatly satisfied with the work done there. Their Excellencies showed great interest in the patients, with several of whom they conversed. Their Excellencies then drove to the Government House. Their Excellencies were very enthusiastically cheered by the crowds collected in the streets.

Guests at the Arrival.

The following is a complete list of those who were invited to be present at Apollo Bunder on the arrival of Lord and Lady Hardinge. The large majority of them were present.

H E Rear Admiral E J W Slade, M V O, R N, Commander-in-Chief, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Squadron (with personal staff); the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Kt, Chief Justice of Bombay; the Right Reverend Edwin James Palmer (with chaplain), Bishop of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr Richard Amphlett Lamb, C S I, C I E; the Hon Mr Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, B A, L L B; the Hon. Mr William Thomson Morison, C S I; General Sir Edmund Barrow, G C B, Commanding Southern Army (with personal staff).

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt, B A, LL B; the Hon. Mr Justice S L Batchelor, B A, (Oxon.) I C S; the Hon. Mr Justice Dinshah D Davar, Barrister-at-law; the Hon. Mr Justice F C O Beaman, I C S; the Hon Mr Justice J J Heston, I C S; the Hon Mr Justice L J Robertson, Barrister-at-Law; the Hon Mr Justice Ganpat Sadashiv Rao.

MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon Mr G Carmichael, I C S, Chief Secretary to Government; Major General E A H Alderson, C B, Commanding 6th (Poona) Division, (with personal staff); Major General J C Swaan, C B, Commanding Bombay Brigade (with personal staff); the Hon Surgeon-General H W Stevenson, I M S, Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay; the Hon Mr H O Quin, I C S, Commissioner, Northern Division; the Hon Mr G S Curtis, I C S, Commissioner Central Division; the Hon Mr M C Gibb, L L B (Cantab), Commissioner, Southern Division; Mr W W Drew, I C S, Commissioner of Customs; the Hon Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad, Bar-at-Law; the Hon Sardar Lakhamgaud Basavprabhu, Sar Desai of Vantmury; the Hon Mr Ghulam Muhammad Khan Valad Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad Bhurgri, Barrister-at-law; the Hon Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal; the Hon Sirdar Purshottamdas Viharidas Desai, the Hon Mr Fazulbhai Karimbhai Ebrahim; the Hon Sardar Syed Ali Ei Edrus; the Hon Mr Siddhanath Dhonddev Garud; the Hon Sirdar Narayanrao Govind alias Saheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji; the Hon Mr N S Glazebrook; the Hon Mr W L Graham; the Hon Mr Herbert Rufus Greaves; the Hon Sardar Naharsinghji Ishwarsinhji, Thakor of Amod; the Hon Lt-Col J Jackson, M.B., IMS., Inspector General of Prisons; the Hon Sardar Sambhusing Amarsing Jadhavrav, Raja of Malegaon; the Hon Mr M K Jardine, B A., Bar-at-Law, Advocate General; the Hon Rao Bahadur Ganesh Vyankatesh Joshi; the Hon Mr Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta; the Hon Sardar Rao Bahadur Yeshvantrav Trimbak Mirikar; the Hon Sardar Davar Kaikhosru Edalji Modi of Surat; the Hon. Sardar Coopooswamy Viziarungum Moodliar; the Hon. Dr. Temoolji Bhikaji Narinan, L M, F. R M S; the Hon Mr Vishnu Raghunath Natu, B A, L L B; the Hon Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B A, L L B; the Hon Mr Abdul Hussain Adamji Pirbhai; the Hon Mr F G Pratt, I C S, Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records; the Hon Mr H E E Procter; the Hon Mr Ibrahim Rahimtullah, C I E; the Hon Mr Manmohandas Ramji; the Hon mr Rao Bahadur Shrinivas; the Hon Mr Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, B A, L L B; the Hon Mr Khan Bahadur Allahando Yusif Shah; the Hon Mr W H Sharpe, M A, Director of Public Instruction; the Hon Khan Bahadur Navroji Pestanji Vakil, C I E; the Hon Mr Harchandrai Vishindas, B A, L L B; the Hon Mr H T Robson, Chairman Chamber of Commerce Karachi.

OFFICIALS AND OTHERS.

Captain W Lumsden, R N, Director of the Royal Indian Marine; the Very Revd H Jurgens, Roman Catholic Archbishop; the Venerable Ch. M Barham, Acting Archdeacon of Bombay; Brigadier General J B Poett, U B, General Staff, Southern Army, Ootacamund; Mr C A Kincaid, Secretary to Government, Political and Judicial Depts; Mr L Robertson, Secretary to Government, General, Marine, Educational and Ecclesiastical Departments; the Hon Mr W L S L Cameron, C S I, Secretary to Government, P W Department; Mr Arthur Hill, Joint Secretary to Government, P W Department; Mr L C Crump, Secretary to Government, Legal Department; Mr W H Michael, Accountant General, Bombay; Mr E A Doran, C I E, Postmaster General, Bombay; Major A L C McCormick, R E, Mint Master, Bombay; Lieutenant-Col. Alexander Milnes, I. M. S., Master, Bombay; Mr Ali Akbar, Superintending Engineer, P W D, Bombay.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS (CIVIL).

George Wittet, Esquire, Consulting Architect to Govt P W Department; A L M Wood, Esquire, Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay; Mr M M S Gubbay, Collector of Customs, Bombay; Mr J Sanders Slater, Administrator General, Bombay; the Revd John Cameron, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland; Mr A H S Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; Mr N W Kemp, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay; Mr E L Sale, Collector of Bombay; Dr Kavasji Dinshawji Kanga, M and S, President, Municipal Corporation; Mr P R Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

OFFICERS COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

Captain James D Dick, Commanding H M S "Hyacinth"; and Commander Victor G Gurner, Commanding H M S "Philomel".

OFFICERS COMMANDING R I M SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

Captain A W McArthur, Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine; Commander B H Jones, Staff Officer, R I M Dockyard; Commander F Dobson, Commanding R I M S "Dufferin"; Commander A R G Willock, Commanding R I M S "Lawrence."

MILITARY OFFICERS COMMANDING REGIMENTS.

Colonel J R B Davidson, Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba, Bombay, Lt Col H R Vaughan Commanding 1st Battalion; the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Colaba, Bombay; Major H P Lane, Commanding 106th Regt. Infantry, Marine Lines, Bombay; Lt Colonel W C Walton, Commanding 104th Wellesley's Rifles, Santa Cruz near Bombay; Mr S M Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Bombay; Haji Sulaiman Abdul Wahed, Sheriff of Bombay.

LIST OF OFFICERS COMMANDING VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Bombay Light Horse.—Captain H E E Procter, A-D-C, Commandant, Bombay Light Horse. Bombay Volunteer Artillery;—Lieutenant Colonel A K Lelie, V D, Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Bombay Volunteer Rifles:—Lieutenant Colonel R W L Dunlop, V D, Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles. G I P Railway Volunteer Rifles Corps:—Colonel F T Rickards, Commandant, G I P Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps; Lieutenant Colonel Samuel John Sarjant, V D, Commanding 1st Battalion, G I P Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, Parel. B B and C I Railway Volunteer Rifles:—Lieutenant Colonel A D G Shelley, R E, Commandant B B and C I Railway Volunteer Rifles, Lieutenant Colonel R F P Pigott, V D, Commanding 1st Battalion B B and C I Railway Volunteer Rifles.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Consul-General for Portugal, Viscount the Wrem and M Djelal Bey Consul General for Turkey.

Consuls:—Mr E Haldeman Dennison (America), Count Egon Von Thurnund Valsassina (Austro-Hungarian Empire), M M Maurice Cuvelier (Belgium), M Emile Blanche (in charge of the duties of Hony Consul); Lieut E H Ottley Sewet (Acting, Chili); Mr F E Hardcastle (Cuba), Mr G R Johnson (Acting Denmark), M Hamon Marin (in charge France), Herr F Heyer (Germany); Cav Dr Giovanni Gorio (Italy), Mr Nobutomo Ypshida (Acting Japan), Dr Edward F Underwood (Liberia), Mr W Grimm (Acting Netherlands), Mr F E Hardcastle (Norway), Mirza Ali Akbar Khan (Acting Persia), Mr C H B Forbes (Siam), Mr John Zuberbuller (Acting Spain).

Vice and Deputy Consul.—Mr Selby Coleman (America).

Vice Consul:—Mr John Zuberbubler (Brazil), M Harold Martin (France), Mirza Ali Akbar Khan (Persia), and Lieut R H Ottley Sewell (Chili)

NATIVE CHIEFS.

His Highness the Nawab of Palanpur, His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Gondal, the Thakor Saheb of Limdi, the Raja of Baria, the Chief of Aundh, the Chief of Jawhar, Sazebzada Tale Mahomed Khanji and Sahebzada Yavar Hussain Khanji, sons of H H the Diwan of Palanpur; Raja of Rajpipla, his son and his brother, Major General Sir Partabsingh, Maharaja of Idyar, His Highness the Nawab of Janjira with one companion, K S Digvijaysingh, Heir-apparent of Limbdi, Sirdar Malik Adamian Karimkhar, the Chief of Bajanan.

LORD HARDINGE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The "Gazette of India" states that Lord Hardinge will reach Calcutta on the 21st instant and the arrival will be public. Lord Minto will leave Calcutta on the 22nd proximo, the departure being public.

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

The following message was sent by the Governor of Madras to Lord Hardinge:

"I beg on behalf of my Government and the people of this Presidency to convey to your Excellency a hearty welcome to India, the expression of our sincere good wishes for successful and prosperous Viceroyalty."

Lord Hardinge's Departure from England.

Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy-designate of India, and Lady Hardinge left Victoria Station yesterday morning by the Dover boat express on their way to Marseilles, where they embark to-day in the P. and O. mail

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6).

"THE STRUCTURE OF INDIAN SOCIETY—ARCHAIC AND MODERN."

This was the subject of an address delivered at a meeting of the Sociological Society on Tuesday by Sir Theodore Morrison—an address by the way that does not lend itself readily to condemnation. Sir Theodore began by pointing out that if Arthur Young were still alive and travelled in India, he would find in that country a condition of things closely resembling what existed in the Western World when he made his famous journeys through Great Britain, Ireland, France, Spain and Italy. Sir Theodore's conclusion was that as the European countries named have changed from being what I may call an aggregation of villages into an aggregation of more or less populous towns by means of an industrial revolution, India is on the eve of such a metamorphosis.

Sir George Birdwood, in opening the discussion, said that Sir Theodore Morrison had touched on so many subsidiary and incidental points in more or less connection with his main theme, that he did not know where to begin with his criticisms, or if he began, where he should end! He would, therefore, confine himself to the one point—of the still enduring archaic structure of Hindu Society, based on the village system of India—India of the Hindus, as it had impressed him from his earliest childhood, and again on his return to India at the age of 22 after 14 years' absence, when he took up the study of it, with Wingate's reports on the Revenue Survey of the Presidency of Bombay in his hands, and with his whole heart; from which date it had been as the Kingdom of God on earth for him; his last and abiding word on which was embodied in his article in the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" of 1886. The earliest man, so far as they could be distinguished from the brutes, monkeys, dogs, kangaroos, etc., from which they sprung; were hunters, who had to wonder day after day, in laborious and often fruitless search for game to feed themselves, their wives and children. It was a life of the starkest and most cruel, and brutalising competition, and as best fought at great odds against their direct competitors, the wolves of Europe and the lions, tigers and jackals of Asia. But gradually, owing chiefly to the insanitary conditions, arising about the huts of these wild nomads, and more particularly their sacred groves, certain wild plants took on a cultivated character, and provided in a rudimentary form the cereal grasses, the potherbs, and the fruits, which at once provided the human race to begin with certain comparatively tame animals that fed on these grasses, and other, so to say domesticated vegetables, and then the milk of some of these animals, and ultimately a supply of their flesh. In the course of further ages and again chiefly owing to insanitary conditions their encampments became permanent farms, and groups of farms, capable, with very slight culture or yielding crops year after year and of supporting flocks and herds perennially, thus converting these nomad cultivators into sedentary herd-men and shepherds and agriculturalists. Each family stood aloof from all others for a time, self-centred, self-efficient and self-sufficient and in isolated homesteads. Gradually, however, self-interest brought certain homesteads to join together as for protection against wild beasts and against the corruption of later pastoral nomads than themselves and so in turn arose villages. No sooner had these been established than the natural inequalities between men led to a division of labours and responsibilities among them. Some remained agriculturalists, some became watchmen, some carpenters and smiths, others potters and weavers and again the few intellectual of these village colonies, astrologers and poets and religious teachers. Thus in time arose the co-operative village communities of the Aryan race throughout India and Persia and Russia and with certain modifications in archaic Greece and Italy and Germany. But only in India did this co-operative form of Aryan civilisation organise in its perfected form, the form in which down to the establishment of the British Raj in India (which after all was the re-vindication of Aryan supremacy in India)—successively resisted every shock of foreign invasion by Persians, Greeks, Parthians, Afghans, Turcomans and Mangols and Portuguese, Dutch and French. This co-operative civilisation of the ancient Hindu village system was the direct antithesis of our own modern English system of competitive civilisation and which was competitive, because we in Western Europe, west of the Rhine, never had a fair chance of establishing any system of co-operative civilisation owing to the incessant breaking up of Western society by (1) changes of religion, and (2) foreign invasions and civil wars. The Wars of the Roses and the nefarious confiscation that marked the so-called "Protestant Reformation" in England broke up the last traces of co-operative life in England and threw us back again on a system of competitive civilisation in form that although they mask did not in the slightest soften its inherent cruelty. It was the strong binding religious sanctions of the code of Manu and similar sacrosanct law books of the Hindus that had preserved through nearly 3,000 years the co-operative village system of India. It had now been brought face to face with our western co-operative system of civilisation. They were absolutely incompatible with each other and no compromise could be effected between them. One of the two must yield to the other, and if India was forced to yield—India would be India no more—India, the Holy Land of the Hindus. At the close of the discussion, in moving a vote of thanks to Sir Theodore Morrison, Sir George Birdwood modified his prevailing Cassandra tone by expressing a strong hope of the future prosperity and happiness of India, adding that on the following day, November 2nd, there would be an extraordinary conjunction of planets, almost repeating the planetary conjunction of December 3rd 1899.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer on November 2, received a deputation from the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows with reference to the scheme of the Government for State Insurance, with whom he had a long conversation and exchange of views on the subject. He said he had framed a scheme of which he was perfectly convinced that the friendly societies would have no reason to complain. He placed a copy of it in the hands of Mr. Barnes, the Grand Master of the Oddfellows, with strict injunctions to secrecy.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale, depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

AUSTRALIA.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

THE final election returns show:—Labour Party, 46; Mr. Wade's supporters, 38; Independents six.

ENCOURAGING IMMIGRATION.

Mr. McGowen, the new Premier of New South Wales, speaking to the Scottish Commissioners visiting Sydney, said he hoped to provide cheap lands for immigrants and to compete successfully with Canada in the minds of the British people. Further, he believed in increasing the facilities for marketing produce by cheapertransit and by the opening of fresh ports. The Commissioners, he said, were not immigration agents, but he hoped as the result of the publication of their opinions, that the overflow of the British population would be directed to Australia rather than to countries not under the flag. He considered that there was great need at home of a really scientific emigration organization financing and regulating the outward going stream of people, so that the home land should not be depleted of its best blood, while emigrants genuinely fitted for rural work should not swell the congested cities.

LAND POLICY.

The refusal to give further freehold titles at present does not mean that the Labour Party will prefer the leasehold system to the freehold, but simply that the Ministry wish for time to consider their future land policy.

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION.

The Constitution Amendment Bill has been read a third time in the Commonwealth House of Representatives, with the amendment proposed by Mr. Hughes, Federal Attorney-General, enlarging the scope of the measure so as to include the settlement of disputes on the State railways.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Bill transferring the Northern Territory of South Australia to the Commonwealth Government has now passed both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament.

BRAZIL.

The Federal railway system of the State of Bahia has been leased to a group of Paris bankers, and various extensions are to be made. About 1,875 miles will come under French administration. The cost of extensions is estimated at £6,800,000.

THE NEW CABINET.

Marshal Hermes da Fonseca's Ministry has been constituted as follows:—Foreign Affairs, Baron do Rio Branco; Interior, Senhor Rivadavia Correa; Public Works, Senhor Seabra; Agriculture, Senhor Pedro Toledo; Finance, Senhor Francisco Sales; War, General Dantas Barreto; Marine, Admiral Marques Leao.

CANADA.

THE RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS.

Our Toronto Correspondent reports that the feeling against reciprocity is gathering in strength. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy says that he found no serious sentiment in the West for reciprocity on a recent visit there, and concluded that the farmers were agitating for a lower tariff confined to farm implement and agricultural machinery generally. A change in fiscal policy would result in the Canadian Pacific Railway building roads north and south rather than in stimulating interprovincial trade as now. A preliminary conference is being held at Ottawa this week with the American representatives to arrange the method of procedure and to exchange tentative proposals, but there seems no prospect of the early negotiation of a trade treaty with the United States. Mr. Fielding, who, with Mr. Paterson, will represent Canada in the trade negotiations, has been ill with facial paralysis due to exposure to cold, but his early recovery is regarded as certain.

CHINA.

Chang Ming Chi, an able and progressive man, has been appointed Acting Viceroy of Canton. He is the youngest Governor in China.

Great Britain is offering China a new opium agreement on the most liberal terms, which is expected, in conjunction with the change of Viceroys at Canton, to avert the possibility of further friction.

A LOAN FROM AMERICA.

A syndicate of American financiers has agreed to make a loan of £10,000,000 to the Chinese Government at 5 per cent. The bonds will be offered in in Europe and America. The security for the loan still remains to be settled, but it is believed that the United States intend to suggest the appointment of an American adviser at Peking to ensure the proper expenditure of the money. Such adviser would be occupied exclusively with the problem of currency reform, to which it is stipulated that the greater part of the loan shall be devoted.—The American Government regards the solution of the currency problem as of the utmost importance to the Chinese Empire. A part of the residue of the loan may go towards forming a Manchurian bank. Negotiations were first taken up by Tang-Shao-yi when in Washington two winters ago, at the head of the special mission sent by the late Emperor ostensibly to convey the thanks of the Chinese Government for the remittance of the American share in the Boxer indemnity. An agreement was then only prevented by the turn that events took after the deaths of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager.

THE DEMAND FOR A PARLIAMENT.

An Imperial Edict orders the Government Council to consider the memorial of the Chinese Assembly for the opening of a Parliament, in conjunction with the provincial representations on the matter, and to present a report to the Throne. At a meeting of the Chinese Assembly on Monday Prince Yu-lang said that the entire station agreed that the early meeting of a Parliament was necessary. This statement was greeted with prolonged cheers, being regarded as an expression of the Government's concurrence in the opinion.

GERMANY.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess left Berlin on Wednesday for Genoa on the start of their Far Eastern tour.

RIOTING IN BERLIN.

On Saturday night there was a labour riot in the north of Berlin, due to a petty dispute between a butcher and one of his assistants. An attempt was made to boycott the butcher's shop. Customers were interfered with, and the police in consequence took possession of the little street in which the shop is situated, and cleared it when the crowd became too large. During the evening the police stationed at each end of the street were attacked in the rear, stones and bottles being thrown, and later on some shots were fired. Several were injured. The police replied vigorously with the backs of their swords. The disturbance, which was quite unexpected, collapsed almost as quickly as it arose.

IMPERIAL FINANCES.

It is stated that in the coming Estimates the deficit to be covered by borrowing will not be more than about £5,000,000, and that no loan will be issued next year. It seems that the Government intends to make a good deal of this year's financial statement, as proof of the benefits derived from the "Finance Reform" of 1909, and of the excellence of the present financial administration, and also as an encouragement to further efforts to put the finances of the Empire in order.

RUSSO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Speculation is rife in St. Petersburg and Berlin about the outcome of the impending meeting of the Russian and German Emperors at Potsdam. Our St. Petersburg Correspondent is assured in the most categorical fashion that there is no ground for alarm to the friends of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. Whatever conversations are projected they do not imply any secret move on the part of Russia against the Triple Entente. The "Novoe Vremya" surmises that Germany is willing to forgo opposition to Russian interests in the Near and Middle as well as in the Far East, but what it asks, will be Germany's price? Recent events in Portugal and in Turkey give a sufficient indication. The "Novoe Vremya," as well as the "Bourse Gazette", insists on the necessity of sincere and cordial relations with Germany but the former warns Russian diplomacy not to surrender to empty threats.

NEW ZEALAND.

TRADE RETURNS.

The trade returns of New Zealand to September 30, the close of the produce year, show that the exports for the 12 months, excluding specie, amounted in value to £21,958,864 and the imports to £16,101,885, as compared with £18,700,156 and £14,916,005 respectively for the previous year. The wool exported amounted to 194,472,934lb., as compared with 187,619,181lb. The values of the chief exports were:—Wool, £7,954,000—increase, £2,040,000 frozen meat, £3,929,000—increase, £367,000; butter and cheese £2,987,000—increase, £508,000.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF LASCARS.

The New Zealand Government intend to pass legislation this Session dealing with lascar crews on board vessels engaged in intercolonial trade. The Premier said he would not object if the legislation stopped the present call of P. and O. steamers. It was necessary for New Zealand to protect white crews trading in these waters. The problem could be met by a stamp duty on bills of lading. The agents of the P. and O. defend the employment of lascars, who, they say, are the countrymen of soldiers who have served in China and Egypt, and who might be called upon to do similar service in the Southern Pacific.

PERSIA

THE APPEAL TO THE KAISER.

Great disillusionment seems to prevail among the promoters of the recent Persian demonstration at Constantinople owing to the absence thus far of any acknowledgment of their telegram to the German Emperor. Counting on the generous impulsiveness of the Emperor, the Persian petitioners felt sure that an Imperial message of sympathy encouragement, and support would be immediately forthcoming. It is not improbable that in the event of no reply coming an attempt will be made to represent the whole proceedings as in the nature of a ballon d'essai, and that the telegram will be repudiated.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

Owing to the threatened raid by a force of tribesmen, intent on looting Lingah, a port on the Persian Gulf, and the inability of the local authorities to protect foreigners, the British cruiser Fox landed 100 men there on Thursday last week. The Persian Government addressed a Note to the British Minister at Teheran demanding their immediate withdrawal. The British Minister replied that the force would be withdrawn as soon as the state of order admitted of it.—As the result of a Note from the British and Russian Ministers, the Persian Government on Monday paid the quarterly instalment of the ex-Shah's pension.

PERU.

A new Cabinet has been formed, with Senor Salvador Cavero as Premier and Minister of Justice. Other Ministers are:—Senor Enrique Baxadre, Interior: Senor Enrique Oyanguren, Finance; Colonel Piszarro, War; Senor Ego-Aguirre, Public Works; Senor Meliton Porras, Foreign Affairs.

A revolutionary conspiracy has been discovered at Cuzco, and the leaders have been arrested. It had been arranged that a revolution should break out in different places.

PORTUGAL.

ARREST OF SENHOR FRANCO.

Senhor Joao Franco, the ex-Dictator, was arrested on Sunday on charges of having exercized an unlawful dictatorship, of enforcing 72 dictatorial decrees without the sanction of Parliament, and of endeavouring by degree to liquidate the indebtedness of the Royal Family to the State, amounting to £93,000 repaying the sum in part with property falsely alleged to belong to the Royal Family when it really belonged to the Crown. Finally, he is charged with fraudulently increasing the Civil List by £32,000. He has been released on bail amounting to £40,000. Two other ex-Ministers have also been arrested.

NEW DIVORCE LAW.

The divorce law has been drafted and is to be decreed on Friday. Divorce is to be granted on account of adultery, ten years' desertion, insanity if pronounced incurable after three years' imprisonment for a long term or by mutual consent. Divorce by mutual consent will only be granted after two years of married life, both parties must be over 25 years of age, and the decree will not be made absolute until the application of the parties after one year's trial. Divorced women may only marry after an interval of one year, and men after six months. A child born within 300 days after divorce will be considered legitimate.

RUSSIA.

The editors of the "Novoe Vremya" and the "Russkoe Znamya" have been charged with high treason for reproducing from a Baltic Province journal particulars regarding the fortifications on the coast. The information was originally culled from German sources.

THE PLAGUE AT ODESSA.

A wooden box containing jars filled with human viscera was picked up in the streets of St. Petersburg on Saturday and afterwards claimed by a doctor who informed the police that the viscera had been obtained from the Odessa plague hospitals from a patient who had succumbed to pulmonary plague, the most violent form of the disease. The official version, which is alone permitted to appear in the newspapers, asserts that the numerous persons who handled the remains have been duly disinfected, but trustworthy accounts declare that no such precautions were taken.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BRITISH INDIANS.

The British Indians who were detained at Durban have now been allowed to land on visiting passes after signing on application form stating that they had destroyed their certificate obtained under the Transvaal Act and were desirous of obtaining fresh certificates. They have deposited a tender for the passes, which will be refunded when they cross the Transvaal border.

The report that 18 Cape Kaffirs employed on railway works in south-west Africa had been killed and more injured by German troops in the early part of last month is being investigated by the Foreign Office. The British Counsel at Ludersitzbucht started some days ago for the scene of the disturbance for the purpose of making inquiry into the circumstances.

SPAIN.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Spanish Prime Minister has summed up the debate in the Senate on the Cadenas Bill, limiting the number of religious congregations in Spain. He said that the measure was necessary for the conduct of negotiations with Rome, and for giving authority to the internal policy of the Government. The Bishop of Madrid, after defending the educational work done by religious institutions, congratulated the Prime Minister on his desire for improving the condition of the country, adding that he would have the support of the entire Spanish episcopate in that behalf. The Bishop's speech was received with market approval by the Senate, and it is generally thought that the Bill will pass next week.

A religious riot occurred at Saragossa on Sunday between Roman Catholic processionists and anti-Clericals. The Roman Catholics ultimately fled, leaving behind their religious emblems.

TURKEY.

THE CABINET.

The "Neue Freie Presse" reports rumours of an impending Cabinet crisis at Constantinople. According to these rumours, Djavid Bay the Minister of Finance, may retire, and Mahmud Shevket, the War Minister become Grand Vizier.

THE LOAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The loan negotiations with Germany and Austria are now reported to be in an awkward position. The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" states that the claims of Turkey with regard to the ulterior consolidated loan are incredibly nigh and might eventually lead to complications on the German money market. On this account people here would not be at all displeased if France were to take over the loan.

There is a dispute over the rate of interest and the price of issue. Djavid Bey is not prepared to pay more than 5 1-2 per cent, while the Austro-German syndicate demands 6 per cent.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

The "Tanin" in a violent article denounces Hakki Pasha's policy of "firmness, justice, and clemency," in dealing with the Bulgarians in Macedonia. It says:—We are in nowise partisants of mildness and pity. There is no doubt that justice and generosity only produce fatal fruits in Macedonia. . . . While the Government acts with justice and wisdom the violence and savagery of the Bulgar wild beasts increases. The sole duty of the Government is to pursue the policy of repression "a outrance." The law must avenge the innocent blood shed in Macedonia. We must wipe out the Macedonian pests from their lairs. . . . Yet we feel sure that as long as the Bulgar committees receive bombs and money and instructions from Sofia it will be impossible to restore order in Macedonia. Nevertheless, let us do what we can within our borders. Pitilessly wipe out the blood-drenched monsters; then, if needs must, strike at the root of the evil.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

In the course of a long contribution to the "Times" on the above subject "An Indian Correspondent" writes:—

In London the majority of Indian students gain admission to the Inns of Court. The new regulations, which come into force in January next, were intended to render admission more difficult to attain; but they will fail of their purpose, for success in the Oxford and Cambridge senior local examinations is a qualification for admission, and these examinations are held in various parts of India. Students will in future avoid entering the Indian Universities, but will get private coaching and sit for these examinations in India, with a view to gaining admission to one or other of the Inns. It never seems to have occurred to the honourable Societies of the Inns to take any steps to look after the well-being of these numberless students, who bring hundreds of pounds to their coffers every year. So different is their position from that of the English student that their case merits special attention to look after them might be unusual; it would certainly be expedient. The eating of a few dinners and attendance at certain lectures are no tax on the student's time. He puts off real study to the last moment. It is so easy to learn all the subjects just before each examination. With a few exceptions the English and Indian students do not speak to each other. So the Inns do not provide the Indian with society. A youth from the East dwelling in a London lodging, finding himself for the first time in command of a banking account, with abundance of leisure, and no English friends of his own standing—can he become a loyal, useful citizen of our empire?

Some of them go to Oxford and Cambridge. They have heard in India, from some Indians who were up at these Universities from ten to fifteen years ago, how delightful the life is—how sociable the undergraduates, how hospitable the dons. Surely then at these ancient seats of learning they will find friendliness, and will come to know the English. They go up only to find disappointment. When Jowett was Master of Balliol and Liddell Dean of Christ Church the number of Indian students at Oxford was very small, and they were almost honised, and made the recipients of kindnesses they can never forget. Similarly happy was the lot of those at Cambridge in days gone by. But now the numbers have largely increased, and all sorts and conditions of man come. Colleges are reluctant to admit them. The English undergraduate accepts any man who is good at games and ready to enter into the University life, but leaves severally alone the man of any nationality who has had no opportunity of learning English games, and who is too shy and sensitive to show what he is worth. In other words, the English undergraduate is ready to accept a man, but he is not going to take the trouble to find him. But, alas! nature and circumstances have made the Indian student quite unfit to take the first step towards disclosing himself. Those who are good at games get on; the others are far from being happy. A few gain admission to colleges, the rest are "unattached." Lodging-house existence at Oxford or Cambridge is preferable to that in London; but it does not assist to a knowledge of the English. Foreigners at the Universities take the trouble to try to know the Indian, and to extend to him that friendship which the English undergraduate, through youthful lack of thought, withholds. The imperial instinct is lacking in the youth of to-day; else would they realise that it is an important duty to try to know fellow-subjects from a distant part of the empire. There is nothing that Orientals will not do to make the stranger to their country feel at home. They cannot understand the reserved Occidental who leaves the stranger to his Western country all alone. Some of the Indian students think that the only way to bid for the English undergraduate's acquaintance is by a lavish expenditure on wine parties; and so he spends largely, and acquires an acquaintance, but not with the typical Englishman. If Indian students at the old Universities are only to know each other or foreigners, how are they to be bound by a loyal attachment to England? At Edinburgh the gulf is wide indeed. A number of Colonial students help to make it wider. The two sides seldom or never meet. They just tolerate each other's presence. So the Indian student is tempted to seek for company in circles which do not help his education or tend to elevate him. Should such a state of things continue?

It is comparatively pleasant to turn to the condition of things at the newer and smaller Universities. At Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, the Indian student finds a warmer welcome. There is friendship between the English and their Indian fellow-students at these centres. The Indians are few in number, and the residents of the town, as well as the undergraduates, receive them kindly. They would do well to resort more to these Universities. They offer great facilities for all scientific and technical training, and at a cost which would be much less of a strain on the Indian parent's pocket. Not very many Indians seek admission to the colleges comprising the London University; but these that do will find that a large body of London undergraduates is awake to the need, and ready to extend them a friendly hand.

One of the chief difficulties the Indian student has to encounter is the question as to how to spend his vacations. Term time might have been lonely enough, but the vacations are horrible. He goes to the seaside for a few days, but the lodgings are unbearable. He has heard of Scotland as a holiday resort, but the rain and solitude drive him back. The Lakes, beautiful as they are, lose some of their charm for the uncompanioned visitor. London at any rate caters for every taste. So the majority of men spend their vacations in town and return to their reading unrefreshed. For him there is nothing to take the place of that healthy cheer whereby home life invigorates and recreates the English student for his work. And the vacations are so long. Reading parties could make a part of them pleasant, but who is to arrange them? What an opportunity these vacations offer for the fellow-subjects of the King to gain some knowledge of each other? Engineering and medical students are in better case than others. Their work is so hard and exacting, if they do it aright, they have no time to feel solitude. The one complaint of engineering students is that they find it enormously difficult to gain opportunities for learning the practical side of their work. Firms are most reluctant to admit them as apprentices. France and Germany welcome them, and Continental firms extent to them the aid the English firms deny. Is it always to be so? Other nations gaining the esteem and gratitude which England should so jealously acquire and guard.

Americans, too, are winning the good will of the Indian student both in India and abroad. They have well-equipped schools and colleges all over India. They spare no efforts to make the Indian student feel they are there solely for him. They are with him in and out of school and college hours. They inspire him with their enthusiasm. Whatever they meet him they give him a grip of the hand, which leaves him in no doubt as to their frank friendliness. Yet it is not to America nor to any other nation that India belongs, but to England.

Surely the fact that many influences are at work systematically striving to estrange these students from England should rouse the English to effort. It may not be an easy task to gain these men. It will need patience and zeal. There must be no touch of patronage in the attempt. Their deep-rooted belief that no real friendship can exist between the English and the Indian has to be overcome; the much misrepresentation which has made the Indian student misjudge the English character has to be counteracted and set right. It must be remembered that he is a being far away from home, excessively sensitive, situated in extremely unusual surroundings, and in most cases having lost that religious belief without which no Oriental is really happy or able to live and be his best. He is, in truth, not himself. Such is the student who is to be won to attachment. The difficulty of the task should appeal to the English nature.

What is required is not a sudden and indiscriminate rush to seek out and known the Indian student. That would not last, and would lead to much disappointment on both sides. The great need of the present is workers who know both sides, and who will judiciously draw them together. Connecting links to bring the right Indians into touch with the right English. They will need very special qualifications, these workers, if they are to succeed. There is enough to be done to employ the full time of exceptionally energetic men. Wonders could be worked if England only realised her duty to these men. The Indian student would return to his home at any rate with no feeling of bitterness. He would have his chance of seeing the real English and of being influenced aright. Misconceptions would be banished. He would live in an atmosphere better adapted to hard work. He would attain a higher standard in his studies and examinations. He would be better fitted to be a useful citizen. Friendliness would at any rate, have blunted antagonistic tendencies. And what a difference it would make to his people? The father who has spent so much on him would no longer feel that his son has lost and not gained by crossing the seas. The mother who, though behind the purdah, has eagerly been watching his career, dwelling lovingly on the weekly news, counting the days to his return, would no longer need to weep that it is not well with her son, who has come back so different from all she had hoped. Whole families would bless the England which had made their member manly, upright, better for his sojourn there, fitted to earn a living honourably, and possessed of grit to strive to do his best. And he, the student, stirred by memories of kindness in the West, would win those with whom he comes in contact to a friendlier feeling for the British race. The seditionist would find no soil here ready for his seed. Could anything be better worth accomplishing?

RETIREMENT OF LORD MORLEY.

Ministerial Changes.

London, Nov. 4.

The King has been pleased to approve the following appointments:—

The Viscount Morley, O.M., to be Lord President of the Council.

The Earl of Crewe, K.G., to be Secretary of State for India.

The Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P., to be Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Earl Beauchamp, K. C. M. G., to be First Commissioner of His Majesty's Works.

Lord Morley, it will be seen from this official announcement, remains in the Cabinet as Lord President of the Council. Of the three posts either of which Lord Morley might have been expected to occupy, this remarks the "Times" was obviously that which was most fitting.

Lord Crewe goes to the India Office. The appointment is sure to be generally approved, since, in addition to the care of Colonial affairs, he has, as every one knows, led his party in the House of Lords with unfailing courage and tact. These qualities are particularly needed in a Liberal leader in that House, confronted as he is by an Opposition that is stronger than the Government forces. It was mentioned at the banquet recently giving to Lord Hardinge of Penshurst that the new Viceroy of India and Lord Crewe have been great friends since their school days at Harrow. All experience of the government of India has shown that a good understanding between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy is of great importance, and there is therefore reason to regard the friendship existing between Lord Crewe and Lord Hardinge as a happy feature of the appointment. It is not stated in the official announcement that Lord Crewe will retain the office of Lord Privy Seal, but it is generally understood that this is the case. The seals of office are to be transferred at the Council fixed for Monday next, Nov. 7, and the Cabinet, it is understood, will meet for the first time after this reconstruction on Tuesday.

In a leading article on Lord Morley's retirement, the "Times" says:—India and the empire will have sustained a grievous loss; but we can fully appreciate the reasons which may have induced him to contemplate a step which everyone will regret. Few Secretaries of State for India have ever had to endure so heavy a strain, or to control the affairs of the Indian Empire during so difficult and harassing a period. Lord Morley has not only had to face an outbreak of political unrest among the Indian peoples without precedent in modern times. He has also, with great courage and resolution, carried into effect an important series of constitutional reforms, which were in great measure his own conception. He enlarged the liberties of the Indian population at a time when a weaker man, or one less prescient and far-seeing, would have shrunk from a course which was beset by discouraging conditions. We have never disguised our disapproval of certain aspects of the changes which Lord Morley, in conjunction with the retiring Viceroy, initiated, but we recognise and endorse the wisdom with which he refused to be deterred from a generous policy because hostile influences were at work in India. Lord Morley's great task is now accomplished. The reforms are complete, and is sinister symptoms have not entirely disappeared, the country is at least much quieter. The pilot will not be deserting his ship in a storm, or in unknown and dangerous waters. If Lord Morley retires, he will go with the consciousness that he has weathered many dangers and has set a clear course for his successors. The full value of his work for the Indian Empire is hardly yet realised. It was of the utmost advantage when five years ago sentimental Radicalism seemed to have swept the country and to have entered upon unchecked power, that the India Office was placed in charge of a statesman who had a clear and sound conception of the responsibilities of Great Britain in India. Lord Morley is a Radical, he may even have sentimental moments, but he had gained his knowledge of the lofty ideals which inspire British rule in India from the Mills, and he had derived from them so fervent a belief in the exalted mission of Great Britain in the East that he steadfastly refused to imperil the stability of the fabric of administration. Though we have had occasion at times to criticise his policy we have shared the general conviction that India was safe in his hands; and while realising its possible necessity, we regret the decision he is said to have made.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—November 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major D B Blakeway, I A, B
Major H C Beadon, I A, B
Capt R M Carter, I M S, B
Capt H J Couchman, R E, B
Capt L J M Deas, I M S, B
Mr C H A Hill, C I E, B Cov
Mr R J Browne, B
Mr V H Jackson, B
Mr B C Wernicke, B
Lieut Col F W Dawson, I A, M
Capt J P Cameron, I M S, M
Mr A S A Westropp, Bo Cov
Mr J A G Wales, Bo Cov
Mr Naraindas Motaram, Bo
Rev A L H Selwyn, Bo
Lieut Gen Sir J H Wodehouse, K C B, C M G
Lieut Col H W Lowry, S T C
Col F H Oldfield, R E
Major F L Blenkinsop, I M S
Capt A Thorp, R A
Capt H W Wilsey, S T C
Capt W G P Young, 10 Lrs
Capt M J Quirke, I M S
Capt H V Firth, 80 C Inf
Lieut G C S Brownlow, 20 Punj
Lieut W L B Chapman, 89 Punj
Lieut R Sharpe I O D
Lieut H C Semon, I M S
Lieut E P Quinan, 27 Punj
Nursing Sister H E A Tottenham, Q A M N S I
Sub Lieut R A Melhuish, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr C M George, B, 20 days
Mr T W Temple, B, 1 mo
Mr N P Morrison, B, 2 mo M C
Rev C R T Winckley, B, 6 mo M C
Mr L A Cammiade, M, 7 days on M C
Lieut Col C N Bensley, I M S, 8 mo
Major J H M Davie, 34 Poona Horse, 1 week
Major F L Blenkinsop, I M S, 6 mo M C
Major H W Johnston, 67 Punj, 6 mo M C
Capt C Robertson, 19 Lrs, to 20-2 1911
Capt G C W Willis, 31 Lrs, to 16-3-1911
Capt J H Henderson, 125 Rifles, 3 mo M C
Asst Engineer J S Page, R I M, 4 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr C W E Montgomerie, B Cov
Mr C J Knowles, B
Mr C S Chalmers, B
Mr F V Taylor, B
Mr L A Cammiade, M
Mr E H P Jolly, Bo Co
Capt C W F Melville, I M S
Capt E R Hayes Sadler, 2-8 G R
Lieut G B Astley Cooper, 17 Inf

LORD Dudley, the Governor-General of the Commonwealth, speaking at the Jubilee dinner of the Rifle Association, warmly commended the Australian defence scheme. It the territorial scheme in Great Britain failed many in England, he said, would believe that the only alternative would be to follow Australia's example.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

ELLIMAN'S Embrocation

"ROYAL" IN THE STABLE. ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

"UNIVERSAL." HUMAN USE, ELLIMAN'S for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Neuralgia from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Cramp, Backache, Soreness of Limbs after exercise, etc. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

ASK FOR HASU-NO-HANA Regd

Perfume of the Japanese Lotus

of all Chemists & Perfumers

J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the restless and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, insomnia, and indigestion—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the results of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and impotency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS for pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness and all the less Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of impotency, debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, Island Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

As the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, November 17.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... ... 78 15-16 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent .. .. 97 1-4 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)... 94 1-4 +1-2
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities ... ... 83 7-8 unchgd
Bar Silver in London. ... ... 25 5-8—3-16
Do. 2 months hence ... ... 25 13-16—3-16

Closing Tone of Silver.—Fall caused by India selling.

Silver in New York ... 55 1-2—2-3
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25-30 1-2+1-2
Do do Berlin ... 20-49—1-2
Do do New York ... 4-86+1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ... 5 p.c.since 20-10-10
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st. 4 1-2 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st... 4 unchgd
Do Fine Trade Bills 3 months. 5 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months.. 4 3-4 unchgd
Interest day to day loans ... 4 3-4 unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans ... 4 7-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77-9
Amount Paid into the Bank of England. £ 2,99,000
Exchange on India 3c days' sight (bank's buying rate)... ...1-3-15

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£50,000,000	Inc. £ 2,300,000
Public Deposits	...£10,100,000	Inc. £ 3,500,000
Other Deposits	...£ 31,400,000	Dec. £ 200,000
Government Securities	£11,450,000	Inc. £ 6,000,000
Notes and Gold	...£25,700,000	Inc. £ 700,000
The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.	...£23,900,000	Inc. £ 1,100,000

COTTON.

MANCHESTER, November 17.

LIVERPOOL— Bales.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Demand increased with good business at firmer rates.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Easier.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market...Firm and good business at firm and fair business.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 8,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 500
Do. Day's Imports 5,000
Mid Americans ... ... 7-92+10
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ...11-13 unchgd

	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
Cotton Delivery	7-53	7-57	7-57	7-54	7-53
Mid Uplands	— 4	— 4	— 4	— 4	— 4
G.O.C.					

	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Liverpool	7-59	7-60	7-59	7-56
	— 4	— 3	— 3	— 4

NEW YORK, November 17.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—
Days Receipts at all U.S. Ports ... 70,000
Do. Last year 42,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 23,000
Do. Exports to Continent 15,000
Spot Cotton—14·50+10
Futures at New York Dec. 14·21— 9 } Advanced on favourable cables and declined later on longs unloading.
Do do Mar. 14·38—13

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 14 3-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. ... 14·20—14
Do. do Mar. ... 14·35—16
Closing tone of Futures—Easy.

LONDON, November 17.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	... ...	... d 7 20-32
F. G. Broach	... ...	... d 7 15-32
Good Broach	... ...	... d 7 10-32
Fine Bhownagger	... ...	... d 6 30-32
F. G. Bhownagger	... ...	... d 6 26-32
Good Bhownagger	... ...	... d 6 22-32
Fine Oomras	... ...	... d 7
F. G. Oomras	... ...	... d 6 28-32
Good Oomras	... ...	... d 6 24-32
Good M. G. Oomras	... ...	... d 6 24-32
Fine M. G. Oomras	... ...	... d 7
Fine Bengals	... ...	... d 6 8-32
F. G. Bengals	... ...	... d 6 4-32
Good Bengals	... ...	... d 6
Fine M. G. Bhownagger...	... ...	... d 6 30-32
Good Khandeish ...	... ...	... d 6 18-32
F G Khandeish ...	... ...	... d 6 22-32

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 1521bs
C.I.F. 36 1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 47 1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 45
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs ex-ship 39 3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 66
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata— ... 61 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 1-2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 6 3 1-2—Sellers—Steady.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ... £ 69 1-2
Yellow Metal ... ... d 6 t-32
Tin plates—I C Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs C I F Bombay 0 13 7

FREIGHT.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal 9-6

YARN.

The Port Trust Warehouses show a decrease of 159 bales over last month's balance, and the total stock now is 3,519 bales, whilst last year it was 11,795 bales. This fall is due to high prices ruling in Manchester. There is good demand but dealers are putting up prices as stock is limited. No new business is reported.

Home Prices are as under :—
2-30 s Grey 1 0 3-8d.
2-30 s Bleached 13 1-2d.
2-40 s Grey 13 1-4d.
2-40 s Bleached 14 1 2d.
2-80 s Grey 16 3-4d.
2 60 s Bleached 18d.
2-80 s Grey 22 1-4d.
2-100 s Grey 27 1-4d.

Local prices are as under :— per lb.

30 s Water, ...	...Rs. 0 10	6 to 0 11 6
40 s ,, ...	... ,, 0 11	6 to 0 13 0
40 s Glasgow ...	... ,, 0 11	9 to 0 13 0
40 s Mull ...	... ,, 0 12	0 to 0 12 8
60 s Mull ...	... ,, 1 2	0 to 1 6 0
2-100 s Grey ...	... ,, 1 11	9
2-100 s Bleached	... ,, 1 13	6
2-80 s Grey ...	... ,, 1 5	3
2-80 s Bleached...	... ,, 1 8	0
2-30 s Grey ...	... ,, 0 12	6
2-30 s Bleached...	... ,, 0 13	0
2-40 s Grey ...	... ,, 0 12	3
2-40 s Bleached...	... ,, 0 13	6
2-60 s Grey ...	... ,, 1 1	6
2-60 s Bleached...	... ,, 1 0	3

MERCERISED YARN.

Japan is competing keenly against Manchester and 2/84 and 2/80 bleaches is reported as sold on the basis of 2½ and 24d which is fully 2 to 3d. under Manchester rates. The shipments from Japan have settled and goods have found favour with up-country buyers.

				Rs.
2-84 s	Grey ...	...	at	26 1-2d
2-80 s	Grey ...	...	,,	25 1-2d
2-80 s	Bleached ...	...	,,	26 1-2d
2-84 s	Bleached ...	...	,,	27 1-2d

Local prices are as under :— Per lb.

2-80 s	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1 9 0
2-80 s	Bleached ...	,,	1 9 0
2-84 s	Grey ...	,,	1 9 0
2-84 s	Bleached ...	,,	1 11 0
2-60 s	Grey ...	,,	1 5 0
2-60 s	Bleached ...	,,	1 6 6

GREY GOODS.

The Port Trust Warehouses show an increase of 1,892 bales over last month's balance in 1909; the stock was 24,857 bales, whilst this year it is 19,927 bales. On account of high prices in Manchester, the imports have fallen off. Grey shirting 16×12 38" is reported as sold at 7-4. In Dhooties business is practically at a standstill as rates are too high. G P Drills is quoted 13·7 but business at this rate is impossible.

Ballis (Original Farl)	Rs.	5 13 6
Do. (Imitation Farl)		No goods.
Do. 100,000	,,	6 6 0
Do. 4025	,,	5 3 0
Do. 7900	,,	5 14 0
Do. Drills Majid	,,	7 10 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18	,,	3 9 6
Do. do. No. 636	,,	3 5 0
Do. do. No. 138	,,	2 14 0
Do. Mulls No. 525	,,	No goods.
Ritchie, Four Heads	,,	6 1 0
Do. No. 1566	,,	No goods.
Forbes No. 651	,,	5 9 6
Lyon, Simaker	,,	6 0 6
Do. No. 1575	,,	No goods.
Do. Bhut Chap	,,	6 8 0
Deuburats 5	,,	6 15 0
Do. B B B	,,	8 14 0
Do. B B	,,	7 11 0
Bombay C No. 1500	,,	5 12 6
Grahams No. 2730	,,	5 10 0
Do. Yellow Horse 3lbs.	,,	5 5 0
Flemings No. 463	,,	5 3 0
Original Sindaris 3lbs	,,	5 11 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen		No goods.
Peppell Drills, American	,,	10 9 0

WHITE GOODS.

There is an increase of 1,071 cases over last month's balance in the Port Trust godowns leaving 3,1005 cases compared to 28,889 cases last year. Demand is very poor as local dealers are quoting higher rates in sympathy with Manchester rise. No fresh business is practicable. In white shirtings dealers are paying higher prices and buying their well known qualities to meet their requirements. Liepmann is quoted 12-8, but no business is reported at this figure.

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.		
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs.	2	3 0
Do. do. ...	A I	,,	2	9 0
Do. do. ...	199/399	,,	2	14 0
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	,,	2	12 0
Do. do. ...	9999	,,	2	5 0
Ballis Nainsooks ...	2600	,,	1	13 0
Do. do. ...	61/81	,,	2	0 0
Do. do. ...	7070/9090	,,	2	2 0
Do. do. ...	9999	,,	2	6 0
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	,,	2	8 8
Do. do. ...	7/27	,,	2	9 6
Do. do. ...	88/98	,,	2	13 6
Do. do. ...	39620	,,	2	14 6
Ballis Mulls ...	55	,,	1	4 0
Do. do. ...	8un	,,	1	7 0
Do. do. ...	1170	,,	1	8 0
Do. do. ...	1270	,,	1	9 0
Do. do. ...	50/60	,,	2	15 6
Do. do. ...	6/600	,,	2	13 0
Do. do. ...	6000	,,	4	7 6
Do. do. ...	88	,,	3	7 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	,,	1	13 0
Do. do. ...	3500/5520	,,	2	6 0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	,,	1	15 6
Do. do. ...	(Jovials).	,,	2	8 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	,,	2	0 3
Greaves do ...	8000	,,	3	2 0
Do. Mulls ...	5060	,,	1	10 0
Do. Nainsooks	30/50300	,,	2	2 0
Shaw Wallace's ,, ...	Motor Car.		No goods.	
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	,,	3	8 0
Liepmanns shirtings...	1500s.	,,	10	0 0
Holland ...	40000	,,	11	0 0
Do. ...	X X X X	,,	10	0 0
Lyon	C 4000	,,	13	10 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	,,	12	6 0
Do. do. ...	M H	,,	13	6 0
Do. do. ...	E F	,,	16	8 0
Do. do. ...	S O	,,	20	8 0

Jaffe an Sons white shirtings, B 10/30—9-8-0.

BOMBAY, November 18.

EXCHANGE.

The market was steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. and 1s. 4 2-32d. demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—		
T. T. Ready		1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail		1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward		1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank's Buying—		
Private D. D. Ready		1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ...		1s. 4 11-32d.
,, Forward		1s. 4 5-16d.Jan
,, 6 m/s Ready		1s. 4 15-32d.
Francs 3 m/s ,, ...		171 3-4
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...		139 3-4
60 d/s. Hongkong		138
,, Shanghai		137 1-2
,, Japan		149 1-4

BULLION.

Bar silver in London both for ready and forward was 3-16 down and New York 3-8 down. Business in silver in the local market opened at Rs. 73-14. The London market dropped on account of Indian merchants selling, but local market was firm on account of good demand and at the close the rate advanced to Rs. 74-1-0. About 60 to 70 slabs changed hands.

The gold market was rather weak. The demand from upcountry was poor and the rate dropped 3 pies. The demand for sovereigns was good and the rate advanced by half an anns.

GOLD.

		Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett		23	7	0
97 touch Chotta		23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swatshi 96 to 99 touch		23	15	6
National Bank		23	15	6
Chartered Bank		23	14	6
Sovereign Shield		15	4	0
Do. Dragon		15	0	0
Australian		24	0	0
English Gold		24	0	0
Native Bullion		23	14	3
Indian Specie Bank		23	15	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	74	1	0
117 Penny Ready	74	0	0
Local per tola	0	11	6

FUTURES.

First Settlement	74	1	0
Second do	74	7	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Quiet. London quotation was 3d. down. The demand being poor the rate fluctuated from half to one anna.

Rapeseed—Firm. London quotation was 1 up and local rates advanced by two annas.

Wheat—Firm. London quotations were unchanged. The local market was quiet with no change to report.

Gingellyseed, Groundnut, Rowraseed, Poppyseed and Cottonseed.—Quiet but firm. Very little doing and the rates remain unchanged.

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold	...md.	2	0
Linseed, Small	,,	12	14	0
Linseed, Brown	,,	13	3	0
RAPESEED—				
Brown Delhi	,,	6	7	6
Brown Cawnpore	,,	6	7	0
Yellow do.	,,	7	6	0
Do. Gujarat	,,	7	12	0
Brown Katni	,,	6	12	0
Poppyseed	,,	10	4	0
Tattorseed	,,	37	to	39
WHEAT—				
Pissi	,,	31	to	33
Hard Bon	,,	27	to	29
JINGELLYSEED—				
Yellow Hingenghat	,,	54	to	55
Rai Khandesh—	,,	70	to	90
Mowrassed	,,	7	4	0
Groundnuts	,,	48	to	50
Cottonseed	,,	25	to	26
Maize	,,	17	to	18
Wheat Yellow	,,	36	to	38
Khandwa	,,	44	to	45
Bajaro	,,	25	to	27
Joowar	,,	16	to	18
Gram	,,	23	to	25
Minbara	,,	54	to	55
Brown Jubbulpore	,,	48	to	50
Brown Meggi	,,	49	to	50
Kabra	,,	52	to	54
Black Kutni	,,	45	to	47
Myrabollams	,,	19	to	20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 17th November, 1910 :—

Cotton	7,770	bales
Wheat	6,968	cwts
Linseed	390	,,
Rapeseed	2,667	,,
Gingellyseed	20,939	,,
Poppyseed	363	,,
Groundnuts	601	,,
Castorseed	854	,,
Rice	4,441	,,
Myrabollams	1,354	,,
Cottonseed	41,44	,,
Mowrassed	192	,,
Gram	1,923	,,
Joowar	93	,,
Maize	259	,,

SHARES.

The market remained quiet. Mill shares have not fluctuated much on account of the high prices of cotton. Alliance Bank of Simla shares have changed hands at Rs. 265 ; Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,572 1-2 ; Bank of India's have improved to Rs. 65 ; Bank of Burmah's have changed hands at Rs. 126 ; Eastern Bank shares have ruled at and about Rs. 76 and Indian Specie at and about Rs. 54 1-2 ; Bombay Merchants Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 9 1-2. In Mill Companies, Bombay United have declined to Rs. 280 ; Central India's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,700 ; Century Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 200 and Colaba Land and Mill Company shares at Rs. 1,100 to 1,105 ; Connaught Mill Shares have changed hands at Rs. 177 1-2 and Crescent's have ruled at and about Rs. 76 1-4 ; David's have kept steady at Rs. 372 1-2 ; Fazulbhoy Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 210 and Framjee Petit's at Rs. 1,400 ; Khattan Makanji mill shares have declined to Rs. 700 ; Kohinoor's have ruled at and about Rs. 640 ; Manockjee Petit's are at and about Rs. 2,785 without much business and New Great Eastern are weak at Rs.175; Standard's have improved to Rs. 1,000 ; Swadeshi's have improved to Rs. 1,060 ; Vishnu Cotton ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 510 and preference shares are quiet at Rs. 610. Press shares are quiet : Indian Cotton at Rs. 150, New Berar's at Rs. 585 and New Mofussil's at Rs. 842 1-2 X. D. & Volkart's have changed hands at Rs. 650. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bamankua are steady at Rs. 9 ; a good lot of Baroda Tramway Company shares have been placed at Rs. 50 ; Bombay Burma Trading Company are quiet at Rs.512 1-2; Bombay E. S. and Tramway Company ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 120 and preference, share to Rs. 157 ; Bombay Steam Navigation Company's ordinary shares have ruled at and about Rs. 295 and preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 282 1-2; Marcks are quiet at Rs. 109 ; Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company shares are steady at Rs. 237 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares have advanced to Rs. 790 ; Shivrajpure are quiet at Rs. 20: Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares, after touching Rs. 45 have declined to Rs. 43 and preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 132; and deffered shares, after touching Rs. 87, have declined to Rs. 78 ; Bombay Telephone are steady at Rs. 40 ; Treacher's are quiet at Rs. 500. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 6,121-2, Amritsar Patty-old shares at Rs. 124, and New Shares at Rs. 121 ; Tapty Valley Railway shares have dropped to Rs. 480. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 3 to 4 points down, New York rates were 10 down and futures 9 and 11 down. There was no change in the local market for ready lots. The demand from mills and exporters was nominal and the tone of the market was dull. The opener advised 2 to 3 points up. The market for new crop was very firm and there being good demand the rate advanced by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. The price for New Broach opened at Rs. 325 1-2, but there being brisk demand it closed at Rs. 328.

100	Hindustan	...Khandesh	... 317
200	do	...Bengal	... 278
100	Indo-China	... do	... 273
200	Currimbhai	...Khandesh	... 302
200	W Wolf & Sons	...Broach	... 343
100	do	...Sawjin	... 330
200	Japan Tea	...Khamgaon	... 332
100	Jamsaedji M	...Dhamangaon	... 308
200	Petit M	...Western	... 315

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	247
,, F Good	...	256
Bengal Machine Gin Fine	...	291
,, F Good	...	278
Sind Punjab Fine	...	290
,, F Good	...	277
Khandesh Fine	...	302
,, F Good	...	291
Dhamangaon Foolgaon Fine	...	315
,, F Good	...	305
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	312
,, F Good	...	302
Amraoti Fine	...	312
,, F Good	...	302
Vectoal Fine	...	320
,, F Good	...	310
Nagpore Fine	...	325
,, F Good	...	315
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	327
,, F Good	...	317
Methia Fine	...	301
,, F Good	...	291
Brosch Gin Fine	...	347
,, F Good	...	339
Brosch Gin Good	...	326
Sawginned Good	...	333 May
Comptah Gin	...	335 ,,
Westerns H. G	...	319 ,,
Do M G	...	305 ,,

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk, and Woollen Piece-Goods and Yarns ; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets. Including deliveries from Dock Shed to Railway Siding.

Description.	Stock on 30th Sept. 1910.	Deliveries from Port Trust and Importer Godowns.	Deliveries from Direct from Dock Sheds.	Total in Oct. 1910.
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Bales.	18035	6111	2573	5689
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Cases.	29934	9690	7639	17329
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Bales.	721	194	583	752
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Cases.	1619	500	1904	2494
Cotton Twist and Yarns.	Pkgs.	3678*	1356	456	2512
Silk & Woollen Twist and Yarns.	Pkgs.	1147	365	945	2310
Copper Braziers.	Tons.	1179	40	166	573
Yellow Metal Braziers.	Tons.	643	723	100	863

Description.	Stock on 30th Sept. 1910.	Increase or Decrease as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stock on 31st Oct. 1909	08	07	1906
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Bales.	9927	+1093	24557			
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Cases.	31005	+1071	38197			
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Bales	835	+114	233			
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Cases	1807	+155	1502			
Cotton Twist & Yarns.	Pkgs.	a3519	—159	11793			
Silk & Woollen Twist & Yarns.	Pkgs.	b1160	+ 15	1079			
Copper Braziers.	Tons.	1340	+160	452	1287	128	284
Yellow Metal Braziers.	Tons.	897	—204	399	1200	273	220

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 17th November, 1910 :—

		Bales.
Khandesh	1,711	,,
Central India...	.....	,,
Barsi and Nagur	.....	,,
Berar	717	,,
Central Provinces	288	,,
Total Oomras...	2,734	,,
Dholera	20	,,
Broach...	.....	,,
Coompta and Dharwar	6	,,
Westerns	.....	,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	6,846	,,
Bengal Rajputana	217	,,
Sind	.....	,,
Persian	.....	,,
American	.....	,,
Other Sorts	47	,,
Egyptian	.....	,,
Total...	7,770	,,

Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd. Cotton Statistics :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference.
Receipts for the week ...	55,142	85,191	— 30,049
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 17th Nov.	1,49,973	2,39,345	— 89,372
Shipts for the week Europe ...	32,092	16,566	+ 15,526
China and Japan... } Coast Ports... }	9,232	17,984	— 8,752
Total ...	41,324	34,550	+ 6,774
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 17th Nov. Europe ...	96,239	37,381	+ 58,358
China ...	.....	1,900	— 1,900
Japan ...	31,266	29,525	+ 1,741
Coast Ports ...	507	2,099	— 1,592
Total ...	1,28,412	71,105	+ 57,307
Afloat for harbour, Europe... } China ... } Japan ... } Coast Ports... }	732 1,166	1,943 354	— 1,211 + 812

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 30th Sept. 1910—19,378 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1909 to 31st Aug. 1910—11,199 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Nomber 18.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	15,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Nov.—Dec.	7·60+ 2
Dec.—Jan.	7·60+ 3
Jan.—Feb.	7·60+ 3
Feb.—Mar.	7·61+ 3
Mar.—Apl.	7·62+ 3
Apl.—May	7·61+ 2
May.—June	7·62+ 2
June—July	7·61+ 2
July—Aug.	7·59+ 2

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This Month Seed.	Cotton.	Next Month Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk ...	15 6	16 0	15 0	15 6
Havre ...	15 6	16 0	15 6	16 0
Hull ...	14 6	15 6	14 3	15 3
Liverpool ...	15 6	14 0	15 0	15 6
Marseilles ...	15 6	16 0	15 0	15 6
Genoa	15 6	16 0	15 0	15 6
London... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg ...	15 6	16 6	15 6	16 0
Trieste ...	18 0	19 0	17 0	18 0
Venice ...	13 0	13 0	17 0	18 0

Open Ports,
Jan-May ... at 15 0
Havre—Hamburg ...at 15 6
The market is quiet.

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards. Rs.
Heliger's Anthracite Coal ...	12-8	13-0
Do. Standard	12-0	12-8

METALS.

The market in London is very firm and the prices quoted are £70. The local market does not respond to the high prices ruling in London and the secondhand parcels could be still had in the bazaar at £69. Some firms sold for Jan.-Feb. at £69-5 to £69. The demand has fallen considerably in the market.

In Yellow Metal the price has further advanced by 5 and rules £58-15, at which figure no business is done. The dealers get secondhand parcels at £57-5 and even this week about 50 tons were sold in the bazar at this figure. Firms who hold stock are holding on for higher rates. Arrivals are heavy.

We quote :— lbs.

Copper Braziers 4×4	21	
	28	
	35	} Rs. 54 8
	42	
	56	
	63	
Yellow Metal Sheets	70	
	77	} ,, 55 12
	84	
	21	
	28	
	35	} ,, 45 10
	42	
	49	
	56	
Tin Ingots	...	,, 44 0
Spelter	...	,, 21 7
	...	,, 23 0
Georgshutte	...	
Copper Ingots K S	...	,, 48 0
Copper Sheetings...	lbs. 8, 10 12, 14	57 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings.	lbs. 14, 16, } 10, 12 }	46 1-2 to 49 1-2

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, Nov. 17.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	GOLD. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
1 Box ...	.....	37,500	.....
8 Boxes ...	467,184	.....	.....
2 Boxes ...	921,603	9,375	.....
2 Boxes ...	153 600	.....	.....
3 Boxes ...	115,200	22,500	.....
1 Box ...	.....	37,500	.....
1 Case ...	.....	7,305	205
Importers.		Vessels.	From
Chartered Bank ...		Persia	London
National Bank ...		do	do
Do ...		do	do
Yokohama Bank ...		do	do
Hongkong Bank ...		do	do
The Eastern Bank ...		do	do
B A Bassam ...		Firooze	Jeddah

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 17th November, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	23	26,599
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	18	21,507

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Aug. 1910 ... ... Rs. 46,579
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 33
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st Aug. 1910 ... ...Rs. 95,638
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 4,582

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Aug. 1910 ... ... Rs. 21,434
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 1,075
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st Aug. 1910 ... ... Rs. 46,197
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 4,711

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st Aug. 1910 ... ... Rs. 8,518
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 1,807
Total earnings from 1st July, to 31st Aug. 1910 ... ... Rs. 19,771
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 4,075

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 22nd Oct. 1910 ... Rs. 6,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 3,089
Total earnings from 1st July to 22nd Oct. 1910 ... ...Rs.1,06,600
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 31,176

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st October 1910 in India and in England amounted to £19,077,321, and was held in the following form :—

1	Rupees in India equivalent to at £1=Rs. 15)... ... ...£	2,534,302
2	Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice ... ...£	1,408,670
3	British and Colonial Goverament Securities and Corporation of London Bonds ... ...£	15,134,349
	Total...	19,077,321

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

NEW CRICKET-SCORING SCHEME.

There seem to us to be some serious disadvantages in the Yorkshire scheme for scoring in championship cricket—the scheme for counting one point for the lead on the first innings and two points for the final victory. One drawback is that it would emphasise the superiority and inferiority of the counties at the top and bottom, and make the championship a less open thing even than it is at present. For this reason: If Kent's matches for 1909 be scanned, it will be seen that not in a single instance did they win after being behind in the first innings. Each time they would have secured the full three points if the proposed system had been in force. The counties, on the other hand, that occupy the middle of the championship table, the great majority that are on fairly level terms, would often be winning against each other after losing on the first innings, and would often have to be content with a two points victory, so that an impassable gulf would, sooner than is at present, the case, open between them and the really strong counties, and the interest in county cricket would correspondingly diminish. There is a second drawback. One cannot help agreeing with Lord Harris that the effect of emphasising the result of the first innings would be to make the play more careful in that innings. Lord Hawke and his committee deny this, but human nature is against them. Although the penalty of a drawn game would be just as severe, if not more severe, than before, the great principle of a bird in the hand being worth more than two in the bush would prevail with most cricketers. Kent might, and probably could, play boldly for the larger stakes; we have our doubts as to the other counties.

THE NEW GUINEA PARADISE.

The death of the great picture dealer, Sir William Agnew, will no doubt recall attention to the expulsion of modern artists from the Eden of Eden populated by rich buyers, and ingustion will once more be expressed at the vagaries of fashion which now instal Reynolds and Gainsborough in the New Guinea Paradise. Like most of its kind the generalisation is too sweeping. Some modern pictures reach high prices which tend to rise still further. Nothing in the history of a Romney or a Reynolds can rival the rise in price of Millets "Angelus" from £5 to £23,000. Holman Hunt's Scapegoat, if not quite so meteoric in its ascent, has been an enormous success, while a still living artist in the person of Mr. Josef Israels has seen his 'Shipwrecked Mariner" soar up into magnificent prices. On the whole, however, there is no denying what Sir H. Herkomer calls "the rubbing in Old Masters," in the course of which Phillips, Stanfield, and other Victorians have kicked the beam. But we may ask—is it nothing but fashion that makes Reynolds and Gainsborough so sought after? Rhodes was a man who despised fashions. In the Life of him by Sir Lewis Michell we are told that he was so unfashionable as to take Marcus Aurelious and Gibbon with him on his travels. If he was devoted to one picture and one only, on which he feasted his eyes as he sat at dinner, and that was a Reynolds.

OTHER PEOPLE'S BUSINESS.

There are few more common or more mischievous beliefs than that every man knows his own business better than anyone else. Mr. Arthur Asche, recently returned from a triumphant tour in Australia, was repeatedly warned against the folly of treating the Colonials to Shakespeare, yet in Perth, a town of 30,000 inhabitants, the audiences of four nights totalled 63,000. Mr. Asche's predictors believed what they were told, with the result that only one Shakespearean play had ever been acted at Perth before. The Spectator critic may take heart of grace. We have no doubt that good plays are scarce. Everything divine runs with light feet," and is uncatching. But the humble spectator has recently has grounds for wondering why theatrical managers submit the plays they do. Certainly it is extremely difficult to gauge the public taste. Plays above their heads and beneath their notice are patronised and applauded by theatre-goers with bewildering infrequence. However it is not rare to see plays produced that are positively foredoomed to failure, and it is on these occasions that we wonder that managers do not choose to fail honestly in an artistic production, revival, or otherwise, rather than ignominiously, obscurely, and cheaply. Mr. Asche did his best, and won the highest praise from Colonial critics.

IMPERIAL BABIES.

We want you to save your Imperial babies," said Sir George Reid, the High Commissioner for Australia, in an interview with an "Express" representative. While we may refer to his condemnation of our infant mortality in which matter we set a good example the greater part of Europe it must be admitted that there is considerable force in his appeal: "Do not be afraid to lose your citizens by emigrating them to the Colonies." With the constant improvement ever being made in homes and ship construction the distance between the Motherland and the Colonies is annually being lessened. Rhodes was, of course, an exceptional man in an exceptional position, but there are few things more noticeable in his life than his constant hurrying backwards and forwards between Southampton and Capetown. Even as a young man at Oxford he would think nothing of passing the "Jug Vac" at Kimberley. And then as Sir George Reid says taking the patriotic point of view every Colonist is a fresh bond of Empire and from a material point of view, Colonists frequently return to the Motherland to spend their holidays and their superfluity of money. It is not the same with the 100,000 who annually migrate to foreign countries and become naturalised Americans, etc. They do not feel the same tie.

IDEAL WORK.

The best work is that which contains the largest amount of play and the best play that which contains the most work," said Sir James Crichton Browne in an address on children. The aphorism goes too far the great physician's fancy was carried away by love of antithesis. If children are set down to work that has not a strong tincture of play in it they quickly lose all power of concentrated effort, as well as of the sense of duty. One would rather amend the aphorism to: "The best work is that which contains the largest amount of love and interest." Such work as a matter of fact, contains very often the minimum amount of "play"; the labour is impressive because it is so congenial. "The lack of this ideal condition of things is the curse of our economic system. With the advent of division of labour the average workman has lost interest in his work. One has to go to the East to find the happy state of things once prevalent in mediæval England; and from the East it is fast disappearing.

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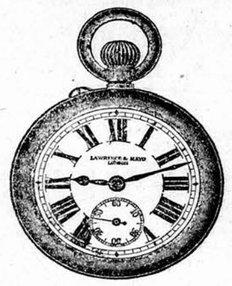

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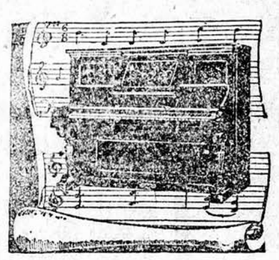

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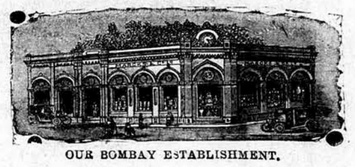

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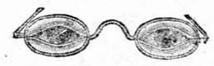

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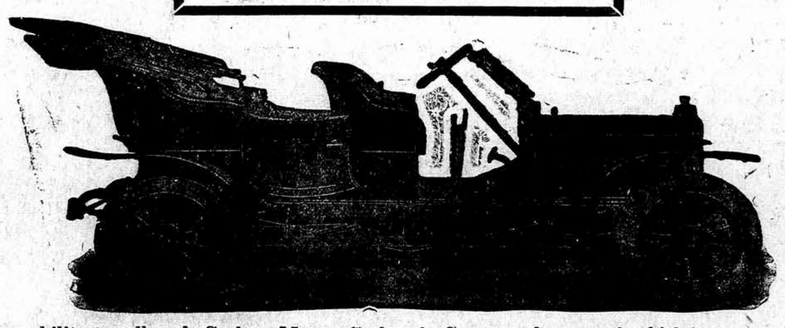

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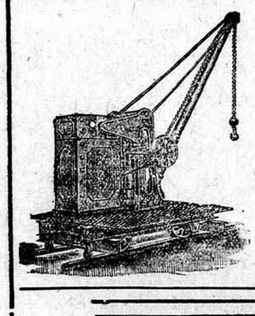

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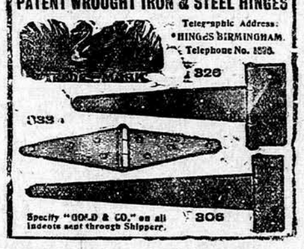

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